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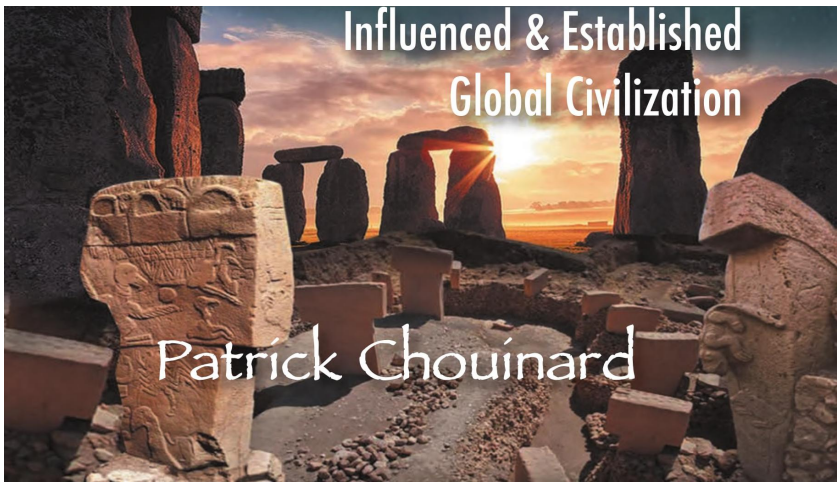

Rise of the Arya ns How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization

Dedication This book is dedicated to the millions of white people who have lost their connection to their European roots and the many vibrant and fascinating customs that have survived in our own world today.

Rise of the Aryans How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization By Patrick Chouinard

RISE OF THE ARYANS How ANCIENT WHITES INFLUENCED & ESTABLISHED GLOBAL CIVILIZATION By PATRICK CHOUINARD Copyright 2019 by THE BARNES REVIEW ISBN 978-1-937787-60-8 Published by: THE BARNES REVIEW history magazine 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 Ordering more copies: Order more copies of Rise of the Aryans (softcover, 314 pages, $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) from THE Barnes REviEW, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Suite 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge more copies. (Bulk discounts are available for wholesalers. Call 202-547-5586 for inquiries.) You may also purchase at www.barnesreview.org. Subscriptions: A subscription to THE BARNES REVIEW historical magazine is $56 for one year (six issues) and $88 for two years (12 issues) inside the U.S. Outside the U.S: Canada/Mexico: $75 per year. All other nations: $90 per year sent via air mail. Send payment with request to TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Suite 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards. You may also order online at www.barnesreview.com. See a special subscription offer at the back of this volume or call toll free number above and ask for best current subscription offer. Reproduction Policy: Portions of this publication may be reproduced with prior permission in critical reviews and other papers provided credit is given to author, book title is listed and full contact information is given for publisher. Contact publisher at above address for permission.

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“So the brain of a Huron Indian contains in undeveloped form an intellect which is absolutely the same as an Englishman or a Frenchman! Why then, in the course of the ages, has he not invented printing or steam power?” —JOSEPH ARTHUR DE GOBINEAU

In Memory of... This book is dedicated to the memory of William Luther Pierce (September 11, 1933-July 23, 2003) “We must reach out to our people. We must alert them. We must educate them. We must encourage them. We must inspire them. And here’s a beautiful, wonderful thing: When you reach out to other people to encourage them and inspire them, you yourself will be encouraged and inspired. “When you find out how many other people there are who share our concerns, our feelings, our values, our sense of responsibility, you cannot help but be encouraged. Even the hatred that you encounter from some people—especially from people in the controlled media—will be encouraging. For you will understand that they would not hate us so much if they did not fear us. And the reason that they fear us is that deep inside them they know that what we say is true. “So let's get out there—all of us—and start looking for encouragement!” —WILLIAM L. PrERcE, The Big Picture, 1996

WINTER SOLSTICE AT STONEHENGE

FOREWORD BY MARC ROLAND The ‘Deplorable’ Aryans ecause the term “Aryan” is forever linked with Adolf Hitler and white racism, it is shunned by serious scholars as the Devil does holy water. They deplore any concept of allegedly blue-eyed, blond supermen as entirely mythical, in the worst possible sense. Despite popular aversion, the Aryans were and still are a very real and significant people, the founders of civilization across the ancient world. But who were they? Where did they come from? What became of them? We know from India’s Sanskrit literature and the Persian Avestas—sacred writings of Zoroastrianism, compiled during the 4th century A.D.—that tribal warriors swept out of the north to subdue the areas of present Iran, northern India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, around 3500 B.C., establishing an empire in their name: Aryas. Over 300 words in the Indo-European languages are derived from this people, including “Iran.” Archaeologists of the 19th century referred to the Aryans as Indo-European or Indo-Germanic tribes. However, in Hinduism and in Iran, the term Aryan

 means “noble,” and often refers to the “shining ones,” who were pitted against the forces of evil, the “dark ones.” The Aryans chose the swastika for their tribal emblem. But where, why and when did they take up this controversial symbol? Unlike our modern concept of human cultural history, Hindu legend tells how civilization dates back to an incredibly distant time, hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years, and that the ancestors of the Aryans were fair-haired, oftentimes bearded, light-skinned people led by their Lord Indra. The earliest record of the swastika in India dates back to the Indus Valley civilization, beginning around 3500 B.C., a period coinciding with the Aryan Invasion Theory. Recently found was an even more ancient civilization, the Danubian, dated to 7,000 years ago, about the time a huge freshwater lake north of the Bosporus slowly flooded over time from water pouring in from surrounding freshwater rivers and eventually the Mediterranean Sea, transforming this freshwater lake into the saltwater Black Sea. The new body of water increased greatly in size and submerged thousands of square miles of inhabited dry land. In Bulgaria, a contemporaneous pottery shard from the Danubian civilization was discovered bearing the sign of the swastika. In Kiev’s Natural History Museum, an ivory sculpture made from mammoth tusks dating back to the Paleolithic era (Old Stone Age), some 25,000 years ago, bears this symbol. Gathering evidence indicating a group of Europeans known as the Solutreans migrated across the northern ice-shelf to North America 6,000 years before the Mongoloids arrived in 18,000 B.C. might explain why American Indians, including the Mayas and Aztecs, also used swastikas in their sacred art. Authors Graham Hancock and Andrew Collins conclude that an ancient site far famed as Turkey’s Gobekli Tepe—a vast, ceremonial complex with gigantic pillars and altars from be

 fore the flooding of the Black Lake—was created by an advanced, unknown culture. They are quick to assume Atlanteans or aliens were responsible for it. But the ancient Aryans had been watching the stars for thousands of years, and, like Gobekli Tepe's bas relief images of stellar symbols, incorporated the same Zodiac figures in their astrology. Scholars also have never quite found the location of the primordial homeland of these Proto-Aryans. I suggest that it lies submerged beneath the Black Sea, as explained in several of the following chapters. This conclusion is supported by Aryan DNA distributions, indicating the strongest concentrations of these people in and around the Black Sea, then emanating outward to Europe, India and central Asia. The kindred Danubian civilization originated shortly after this Black Sea inundation, known as the Great Flood, as suggested by a December 2005 National Vanguard article: "In June 2005, archaeologists found Europe's oldest, formalized civilization, a network of dozens of temples, 2,000 years older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids. More than 150 gigantic monuments were found underneath fields and cities in Germany, Austria and Slovakia, built nearly 7,000 years ago, in 4800 B.C. and 4600 B.C." These cities post-dated Gobekli Tepe, and that ceremonial center still remains the world's oldest structure, dating back some 12,000 years. But recent 5th millennium B.C. discoveries show that European civilization predated the supposedly first high cultures in the Nile Valley or on England's Salisbury Plain by a thousand years or more. Such finds, and those presented throughout our investigation, throw new light on the ancient Aryans, dispelling the political and ideological shadows that relegated them to historical oblivion—until now. —MAarc ROLAND Spring 2019

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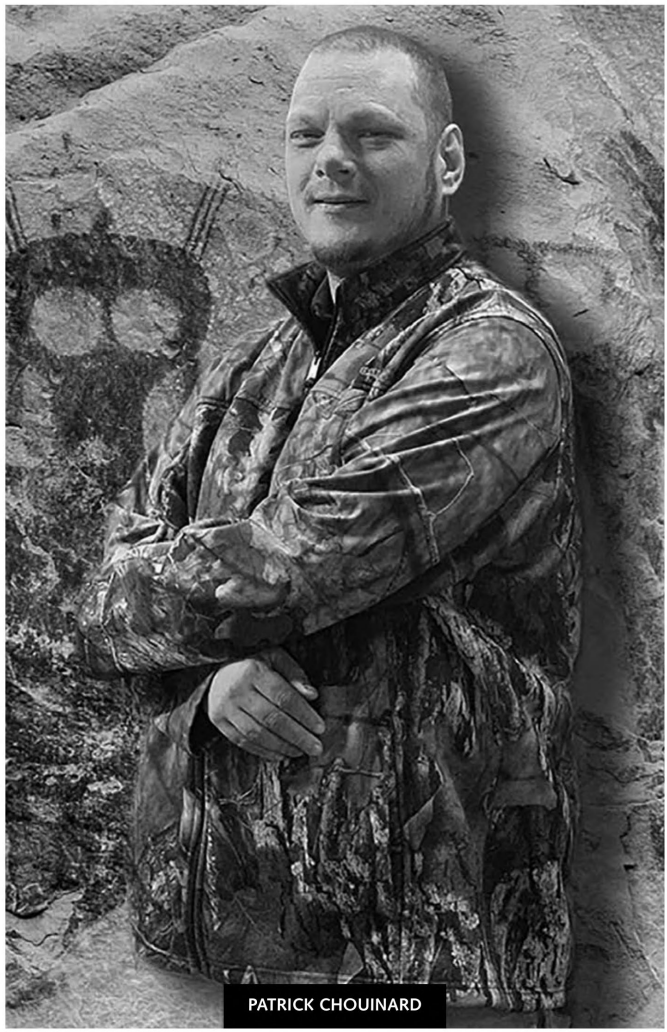


PREFACE A Civilization of Builders he term “Aryan” has become forever linked with the so-called “inhumanity” of one of the greatest hoaxes in history: the Jewish holocaust, popularly referred to as the “Holocaust.” No one considers the 50 million Slavic Christians whom the Jewish Bolsheviks murdered, or the 12 million ethnic Germans slaughtered by the same vicious tribe during Stalin’s rule. Both acts of genocide were financed by Jewish bankers in America. None of this compares to the wholesale rape and extermination of German citizens following the defeat of the German Reich. The Allies instituted the most massive act of ethnic cleansing in the history of mankind, yet all people saw was the falsified images of the 6 million. They did not see the 20 million German women raped by Soviet and black American soldiers, some as young as three years old, others 90-year-old women. The Allies did not discriminate, providing their victims were German. Even more demeaning to the 1 billion remaining descendants of the white Aryan race, is the idea that our people, its existence and legitimacy, is a falsehood that should be kicked

 under the mat along with humanity's greatest taboos. But the Aryan race is a very real, and very significant people, who are the founders and champions of ancient and modern civilization. Ben Klassen, founder of the Creativity Movement, describes in his magnum opus Nature's Eternal Religion that the white race truly is the mother of all invention. In it he writes: The white race has fostered a civilization of builders; it has been the maker of cities and commerce and continents. It is the white man who is the sole builder of civilizations. It was he who built the Egyptian civilization, the great unsurpassed Roman civilization, the Greek civilization of beauty and culture, and who, after having been dealt a serious blow by a new Semitic religion, wallowed through the Dark Ages, finally extricated himself, and then built the great European civilization. These European white men, then, with civilization in their blood and in their destiny, crossed the Atlantic and set up a new civilization on a bleak and rock-bound coast. It was the white men who drove north to Alaska and west to California; the men who opened up the tropics and subdued the arctics; the men who mastered the African veldts; the men who peopled Australia and seized the gates of the world at Suez, Gibraltar and Panama. It was the white race who produced men like Columbus who crossed the unknown Atlantic; men like Magellan who first circumnavigated the globe; men like Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Velazquez, Bernini, Rubens, Raphael and thousands of other geniuses who created beautiful and exquisite productions in the fields of sculpture and painting; geniuses like Beethoven, Bach, Wagner and Verdi who created beautiful music; men like James Watt who invented the steam engine; men like Daimler who invented and built the reciprocating internal combustion engine; production geniuses like Henry Ford, inventors like Thomas Edison; such a prodigal genius as

 Nikola Tesla in the field of physics and electricity; literary geniuses like Shakespeare, Goethe and thousands of others, untold geniuses in the fields of mathematics, in the fields of chemistry and physics. Through the cultural supremacy of the Aryan, I predict the emergence of a new faith, or more accurately, the regeneration of our old moral, spiritual and cultural existence, which offers the only real solution for our people. When I write about our ancient past, it is not an attempt to revive old dead gods, or rework Christianity so it is more palatable for us as a people. I'm trying to awaken a faith in our identity. We will find that individual transformation comes, not from knowing Jewish gods such as Christ, but rather serving the white race. That being said, salvation can be found in the white race, and only in the white race. We cannot have dedication to the white race, then to a mythical God. The higher power is nothing more than a manifestation of the Aryan race soul, and the interconnection and faith we have for our brethren. What pro white pagans believe are their gods, are actually remnant memories of our ancestors. These deities should be revered and respected as such. However, we should not use our arcane deities as substitutes for that innate love that can only come from, and be given to, our people. My work reignites a belief in our primordial forefathers, our traditions, the mythology, and future destiny of the white race. In 1848, Heinrich Heine, a Jewish poet born in Germany, wrote about the revolutions sweeping through Europe and Germany, and the rising spirit of Pan-German nationalism in his time. One quote in particular best illustrates my coming assertion: Christianity—and that is its greatest merit—has somewhat mitigated that brutal Germanic love of war, but it could not destroy it. Should that subduing talisman, the

 cross, be shattered, the frenzied madness of the ancient warriors, that insane Berserker's rage of which northern poets sing, will once more burst into flame. This talisman is fragile, and the day will come when it will pitifully break. The old stone gods will rise from long forgotten ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes, and then Thor, leaping forth with his giant hammer, will smash the Gothic cathedrals! I do not see the forces described in Heine's writing as something to be alarmed at, either in the nineteenth century, or in the chaos of our own time. For me, the collapsing of the talisman and the rising of Thor, in a symbolic sense, is both desired and beneficial. I was once under the impression that a renewed sense of Christian faith, that was "pro-white and ready to fight" as Wolf Wall Street often says, could prevent the collapse of white civilization. However, as the following years progressed, it became evident that a religious solution to our problem, at least the way it rests now, would never work. We do need faith, but in our culture, in our race. When I think of the beautiful Gothic cathedrals and churches of the Middle Ages, and the intellectual feats of Christian humanists of the Renaissance, it touches me. When I read Psalms or the Book of Revelation, or Isaiah, I feel a strong pull and connection to the sacred words. But I feel a greater pull to the 14 words and the 88 precepts, more so than the Holy Bible. I see a new religion. One that embraces our rich mythological heritage, but above all a faith in being white. Not an invented religion, but a natural regeneration of our latent, spiritual nature, our myths, traditions, customs and folkways. Christianity, at least the one that has existed for more than a century, has been the great enemy of the white race. I see the great monuments and achievements the Church has inspired in our people. In the end, I see even with its putrid connection

 to diversity and multiculturalism in the name of Christ, I still see the modern Church doing right for the people they serve. But I believe it is now time to sweep away the old order, and put a new one in its place. That can only come from a renewed sense of White Identity. Only by loving the white race with all your heart, mind, soul and strength will the impetus for a drastic change in the plight of our people be achieved. Only then will the long expected Awakening of our folk occur. Only then will the true Chosen Race of Nature and the Evolutionary Process, rear up and achieve the greatness it once had. This book is dedicated to those times. I agree with White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger, National Socialism is a lost cause. An entirely new pro-Aryan philosophy is the only solution for us. My own background—Celtic, Germanic and Slavic—is rooted throughout Europe, including Russia and Eastern Europe, what is being called New Europe. There are so many individuals who think Poles and Russians are not white. Most Russians and Poles, actually, look more Aryan than some from groups of people from Germany or Great Britain. Lana Lokteff of Red Ice Media, also half Slavic, made the correct observation that Russians and Scandinavians are the most ancient white populations on the planet. Russians, in particular, get the most antagonism from Western peoples. In his book The Racial Loyalist Manifesto, Matt Hale writes: How ironic it is then that the Slavic portion of our White Race, and especially the Russian, may well prove to be the vanguard of our racial resurgence in this world! For it is the Slavic portion of our White Race that today has the strongest racial consciousness; it is the Slavic people, more than any other ethnicity of our White Race, who want to guard their borders and their bloodlines from non-white invasion and who themselves today have some of the purest bloodlines of our White Race of all. While

 the so-called “West” is busily destroying itself with its particularly virulent strain of liberal democracy, letting the mud people of the world overrun our culture and civilization, our Slavic brethren gaze with a wary eye upon such foolishness, ripe for the Racial Loyalist message to which they already in large part adhere. Neither Jewish communism nor Jewish liberal democracy appeals to them; rather they inherently desire the third way of blood. The so-called “West”—whatever it was—is finished. There is only the struggle for our racial existence wherever we are: the struggle for our culture, our genes, and our lives. The location or direction on a map where we are no longer matters! It is what we are that matters and that we secure that existence through the creation of a political order that is loyal to that existence: Racial Loyalty and the Racial Loyalist State. There will never again be a so-called “West” that is worth anything; there will though be a unified, intact White Race and it is that which is worth everything. It is that vanguard, whomever that may be, for which this book is dedicated. I intend, for the greater part of my life, to serve that intact White Race and oppose all of its enemies. Wealth and fame is problematic, but the need for self-preservation is not. By that I refer to the maintenance of our racial purity, and also the purification of our culture and way of life. Only when I was stripped of everything I could call my own, and finally decided to serve no God, no Messiah, no King or Queen, no Pope or President, only the white race, did the reality hit me. The salvation and pride I have so long looked inwardly for, can only be found in the community of blood, and only in that sense, with that blood surging through my veins, do I exist as an individual. It is for our people that I live. As David Duke once wrote, get up every morning and ask yourself: “What can I do to serve the white race?”

PREFACE | xi By asking that simple question your life will change. Those words forever changed mine, for certain. This book is written so that my readers will understand the depth and meaning of our culture and heritage. White history, so denied to us by our governments, schools and media, is expressed here in this book as a record of our prehistoric origins. With that pride, with that distinction, I dedicate this book to all those who seek the truth and have risen to take the charge of the White Man's final call. — PATRICK CHOUINARD Spring 2019

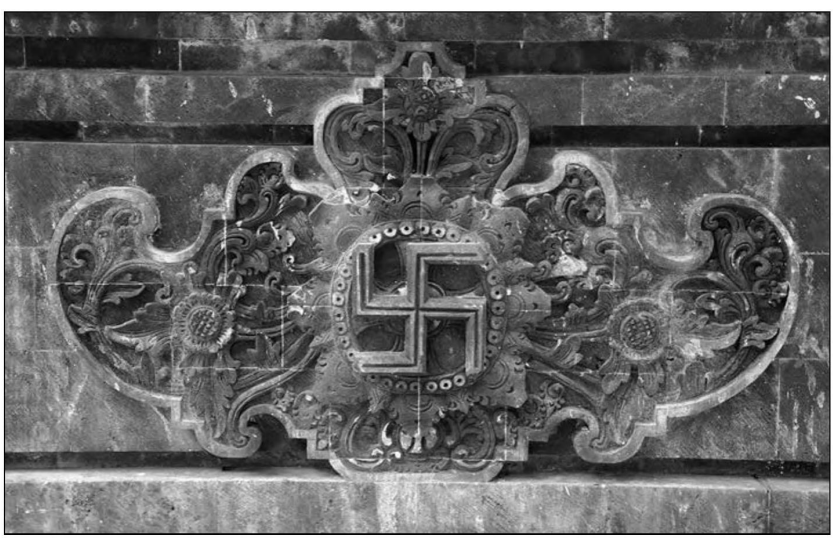
INDRA

INTRODUCTION A Time for Awakening “White Man, let us stand together to secure the survival of your people and my people, for they are one and the same— they are our beloved, miraculous, wonderful, blessed and masterful white race!” — GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL White Self-Hate: Master-Stroke of the Enemy he present global civilization truly is a miracle of human evolution. Contrary to popular belief, its history and legacy date back to a remote and forgotten antiquity. We truly are a species with amnesia, not knowing where we came from or, for that matter, what purpose that maker, if any, intended for us. That destiny, however, continues to guide our evolution even without our being aware. The beginnings of global culture have their roots, not in modern technology or from a multicultural melting pot, but from a forgotten genesis linked to a race of nomadic herdsmen, warriors and culture-bringers, who once thrived

 in southern Ukraine and the Russian steppes. We know from today's statistics, those of European descent comprise only 7% of the world's population. We are one of the world's smallest minorities. Historically, however, this small percentage of the world's population has been the main force of civilization, technology and advancement in both the ancient and modern world. We also have generally exerted more power and influence than any other race or group of nations. Out of all the races of mankind none has been more problematic, more controversial, and more indebted to by the world for its gift of Western Civilization. At the dawn of the 20th century, more than a hundred years ago, Europeans were in a far better position politically and economically than they are presently. Controversial 20th-century author Lothrop Stoddard wrote in his book The Rising Tide of Color regarding this geopolitical presence of Caucasian peoples as it existed on the onset of World War I: The man who, on a quiet spring evening of the year 1914, opened his atlas to a political map of the world and pored over its many tinted patterns probably got one fundamental impression: the overwhelming preponderance of the white race in the ordering of the world's affairs. Judged by accepted canons of statecraft, the white man towered the indisputable master of the planet. Forth from Europe's teeming mother hive the imperious Sons of Japhet had swarmed for centuries to plant their laws, their customs, and their battle-flags at the uttermost ends of the Earth. Two whole continents, North America and Australia, had been made virtually as white in blood as the European motherland; two other continents, South America and Africa, had been extensively colonized by white stocks; while even huge Asia had seen its empty northern march, Siberia, preempted for the white man's abode. Even where white populations had not locked themselves to the soil few re

INTRODUCTION I 3 gions of the Earth had escaped the white man's imperial sway, and vast areas inhabited by uncounted myriads of dusky folk obeyed the white man's will. Beside the enormous area of white settlement or control, the regions under non-white governance bulked small indeed. In eastern Asia, China, Japan, and Siam; in western Asia, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Persia; in Africa, Abyssinia, and Liberia; and in America the minute state of Haiti: such was the brief list of lands under non-white rule. In other words, of the 53,000,000 square miles which (excluding the polar regions) constitute the land area of the globe, only 6,000,000 square miles had non-white governments, and nearly two-thirds of this relatively modest remainder was represented by China and its dependencies. (Stoddard 1920, 1-6) However, historically we see rites of conquest and aggressive colonialism by Indo-European and also non-Indo-European peoples throughout our history. The ancient Sanskrit writings of India, the Vedas, which were the holy books of the ancient Aryans who conquered both India and ancient Iran, described a reality very different from the one taught to us in high school and college textbooks. They talk about civilization and the Aryan race going back not a mere few thousands of years but hundreds of thousands of years if not millions, ignoring what we know and accept as the true chronology of humanity. In the Bhagavad-Gita, Indra, the leader of the Aryan godmen, with his light skin, blond hair and beard, was said to lead genocidal wars against the Dasyus or native peoples. The descriptions of the natives they conquered were very negative, a people without culture and organization. There are also references to another white race of a different kind, what we would call Old Europeans who built the Harappan civilization, but these Pre-Aryan peoples were also conquered. The Aryans,

 a term derived from a word from ancient Sanskrit meaning of noble parentage, were not something created by Hitler's imagination; they were the very ancestors of our own European civilization. The Aryans established their rule over those regions in 3500 B.C. This coincided with the rise of the Danubian civilization that was established, perhaps, by a lost civilization that was submerged during the flooding of the Black Sea 7,000 years ago. It was in the archeological remnants of the Danubian civilization that we see one of the earliest pottery shards featuring a typical Hindu swastika, the same type used on the banners of National Socialist Germany. There is reason to link both the Black Sea and the Danubian civilization as the homeland of the Proto-Indo-Europeans, as many have suggested that Asia minor or the nearby Caucasus was their starting point. The author Michael Cremo, who studied these ancient Vedic texts, has discovered anatomically modern Nordic remains going back not thousands but millions of years and be



A swastika is displayed on a Hindu temple in Bali.

lieves that an ancient white race shared this world with other humanlike species that were lower on the evolutionary scale. In ancient Hebrew mythology, when Cain was driven out of the land settled by Adam and Eve, he came to the land of Nod, which means in Hebrew the land of Wandering, and took a wife from one of the existing populations. The Vedas talk about the ancient Aryans and their god-man Indra establishing a harsh caste system and prohibiting intermarriage or cross breeding between the Aryans and lower races. The Hebrew Bible also was clear on this. Those who accept Christian Identity believe that the ancient Hebrews and those we identify as Jews today are not the same race. The Jews say they are related more closely to the Edomites and the mixed multitudes of Genesis and shared captivity with the Hebrews in Babylon. Do the majority of Jews have any Biblical precedent whatsoever? Are they in fact the descendants of the Khazars of southwestern Russia, who are said to have converted to Judaism in the 6th century A.D.? Or are they, as Arthur Kemp currently avers, products of twisted genetics—as shown by modern science? Regardless, Vedic texts are not the only ancient people who speak of ancient times of great accomplishment by the sun gods, always depicted as light-skinned and light-haired and very tall in stature. The Hindu gods are also depicted as having blond hair. This is not confined to India alone. Many American Indians call them the Great White Gods. According to anthropologist and author Robert Sepehr: The Mongol leader Temujin (A.D. 1167-1227), better known by his title “Genghis Khan” (Universal Ruler), was profoundly light skinned and eyed. According to the Persian historian Abu ul Ghasi, the tribal clan to which Temujin belonged was known as the Bourchikoun (GrayEyed Men). The ancestral mother and founder of this clan was known as Alan goa. According to the Mongol and

 This mummy fiom Niya aeea in the Tarim Basin has aniazinaly well-preserved blond braids. She also has blue glass beads draped over her face. Chinese legends on the subject, she was said to have been visited in her tent by a divine being, who possessed golden hair, a fair complexion and gray eyes. Shortly after this visitation, she gave birth to the first member of the Bourchikoun clan. (Sepehr 2015, 122) There are also legends of the Nestorian Christians of China and Central Asia who may be the basis of the Eastern Christian kingdom as led by the mythical Prester John. This author connects them with the Tarim mummies. Even Kublai Khan was said to have red hair and green eyes. Since there are those who believed the Chinese made it first to the New World in the early 15th century, they then could have brought with them the idea of a returning savior as the Mormons believe. For most of the 20th century Marxist academics pushed the notion that the ancient cities of Mesopotamia and the people who in

 habited them, specifically ancient Sumer, were Semitic in origin. They also pushed the notion that the first known writing systems began in the Middle East whose inhabitants were of the same Semitic stock. In the early 2000s India was credited to possibly have an even older script, but this too was attributed not to the ancient Aryans but to the dark-skinned Dravidians whom they conquered. On the contrary, the earliest system of writing was found in northern Greece and was Aryan and dated to 5,500 years ago and is 2,500 years older than any script found in the Middle East or India. Also found not too far away, were skeletons of considerable height and featuring skull dimensions consistent with those of Scandinavians, northern Germans and northwestern Russians. Geneticists matched their DNA with the same haplogroup as northwestern Europeans. The globalist-run media has invented its own response to the greater antiquity and genius of the White Race. Their solution, and that of the late Soviet-American author Zecharia Sitchin, was to suggest that reptilian aliens from another planet genetically engineered the first humans as slaves and that aliens, not real flesh and blood white men, created the great monuments that dot our planet from very ancient times. Let us entertain Sitchin the Jew from his own illogical, morphed-out religion. The name “Adam” means to blush or to show red in the face and the only racial group that is able to do so is the white race. Sitchin’s claim that the Adamu were slaves, is contrary to scripture because the Bible says that Adam and Eve were to be the new rulers and dominators of the Earth after the fall of Lucifer and the angels he led in the war in Heaven. [Lucifer, or Venus, in the old mythology was a deity of goodness and light, a liberator, guardian and guiding light; later he or she was made over by the Jews and crypto-Jews into an evil being, with the additional name of “Satan.” While Lu

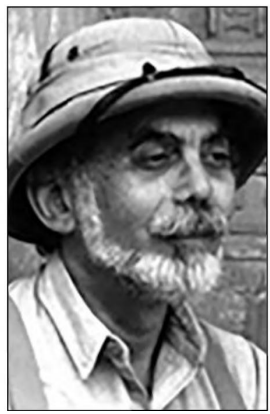
 cifer can still be seen as good, it must be noted that the Luciferian doctrine has been perverted by some modern adherents into something abominable. Needless to say we are unalterably opposed to evil regardless of any label. Nor are we opposed to Christianity or any other honest religion.—Ed.] Adam was given freedom of will, intelligence and consciousness, and racial superiority for he was not the first man but the first divine creation, the first white man. Sitchin claims that his research was inspired by Mesopotamian and Hebrew "mythology," but no Mesopotamian texts nor the Bible truly support such teachings. Outside the Bible, the Sanskrit writings of India which were first written down by the ancient Aryans stated that their civilization dates back not tens of thousands of years but hundreds of thousands of years. Much has been said about the vimanas, UFO-like craft described in the Vedic texts, but no real proof has been discovered that they existed, and it is subject to speculation what is really being described since modern people have no common frame of reference from that time period. Personally, I would put vested interest in understanding the Sanskrit writings of India because they are based on an Aryan religion. You will perhaps remember in my article in THE BARNES Review on Hinduism and the Celts or Kelts, their faith derives from our ancestors. The Jews only wrote down legends and myths from the Aryan peoples of Mesopotamia. They have no ancient heritage. King David is a myth, and their story of Moses and being sent down the river in a basket of reeds, only to become a leader and a deliverer, was taken from the Babylonian tale surrounding Emperor Sargon I who established an ancient Aryan empire. The story of Noah is a tale that can be traced back to ancient Sumer, which was peopled by Nordic and later Aryan-speaking Nordic peoples 5,000 years ago and also to the ancient Hindus. So no, there is no true heritage that can be

INTRODUCTION | 9 fy fi ele a be)\ 4 ta The megalithic site at Carnac, France consists of approximately 3,000 stones. Carnac remains the most impressive assemblage of prehistoric megaliths ever constructed, including menhirs, monoliths, cromlechs, dolmens and stone-topped tumuli. Construction of the site may have begun as far back as 4,500 B.C. attributed to the Jews. A recent Russian study has shown that Africans are more dissimilar to Europeans in DNA than Western science is telling us. Indeed, these differences are so profound that they show that Europeans and Africans have an entirely different evolutionary history after 100,000 years ago, which totally dispels the Out of Africa theory, so cherished by the Marxists and multiculturalists. Increased genetic drift and major differences in anatomy and physiology, class the European as a distinct species unto itself. What is amazing is how ingenious our race was to devise great megalithic blocks of stone like Carnac, Stonehenge, Callanish and many more. The academic Robert Schoch proved to the world that the Great Sphinx dated back to 5,500 years ago or more, placing in the Pre-Dynastic Age when Egypt was ruled by a pure European genetic strain. Red-haired mummies have been found in China, Peru, New Guinea and elsewhere

 including New Kingdom Egypt. But the accomplishments of the past can only solidify today's love and appreciation for our own people. Today we live in an unprecedented age. Make no mistake, the world we know today is but an inkling of what it is to come. As Pastor Thomas Robb said in a sermon given in May 2016, the Republic is dead. And so is the Europe we loved and cherished. I write this book for the future. I want to lay down the cultural and historical awareness of a rising people. Hitler said to a rally of Hitler Youth at the Nuremburg Party Congress of 1934 that, "We must raise a new man and a new ideal." It was Nietzsche that wrote in Thus Spake Zarathustra that, "Man is a rope connecting animal and superman—a rope over a precipice. ... What is great in man is that he is a bridge and not a goal." Indeed, our race, the Aryan race, is not the end result of the evolutionary process but the beginning. This is a time, more than ever, that our people are awakening to this notion, the idea that we are but a tiny minority in this world, reduced from being 30% of the world's population at the dawn of the 20th century, and now through disastrous fratricidal wars and forced immigration and miscegenation, we are now only a mere 7% of the people of the Earth. Most of all, however, we realize for the first time that white Americans do have a voice and an incredible power to shape history. The election of President Donald J. Trump in 2016, whether for better or for worse, created a pro-white voting bloc and a self-awareness in our people, and an interest in White Nationalism, that did not exist before. It might very well be all NIETZSCHE

 a plot by the Jews to incite further malevolent actions against our people, to allow the blacks and other non-whites to further demoralize our communities and give the Jews a greater champion for Israel than ever before, but many in the White Nationalist movement believed in him, and so doing made us a force to be reckoned with and gave this author a more receptive voice to establish the legacy of Ancient Aryans. If we survive, it will have to be only through the continued social and psychological evolution of the white Aryan race. We must come to see, as the founder of Creativity Ben Klassen put it, what is good for the white race is the greatest holy commandment, and what is bad for the white race is the most profound sin. It must also be by doing what Nietzsche called the trans-valuation of all values, not in his nihilistic sense, but in the sense of altering our culture and purpose to center on the Aryan racial community, this sacred bond of blood and honor of which we are a part. Everything must be centered on race, our institutions, including our government, Church and social organizations, our beliefs, our political and economic organization, our very lifestyles and outlook on life must be devoted solely to the benefit and success of the white race. Winston Churchill says that victors write the history books. Not in this case. In this case, the heretic, Patrick Chouinard, puts down in writing our true history. I'm not only presenting what is factual, but also what is speculative and theoretical. I'm forming an entirely new perspective on our Aryan origins. I start this examination with many of the current spoilers of the establishment such as Graham Hancock, John Anthony West, Robert Beene

 heat’ , A * ‘ ya , From left to right above: Author Graham Hancock, archeologist John Anthony West and archeologist Robert Schoch. Schoch and others. These authors, some of them Jewish, have borrowed heavily from the theories and discoveries of National Socialist scholarship, over 80 years before. There is nothing new to today’s New Age sensationalism. Most of it stands on the shoulders of H.P. Blavatsky, Ignatius Donnelly, Guido von List, Rudolf Gorselaben and others. In his much-touted book Underworld: The Mysterious Origins of Civilization, Graham Hancock fails to bring forth a single original argument or idea. All of his research can be found conveniently at his local library. Even Adolf Hitler concluded in an article published in 1942 that our myths and legends are merely the remnants of a forgotten storybook of history, the exact conclusion Hancock came up with numerous times in his books, lectures and films. Despite my problems with Hancock's method of scholarship, I will say this: He is smart, and through building his own synthesis, if you will, he has hit home on a number of ideas of great relevancy to our people. The fact that all of these facts he has researched and gathered together, no matter how simply done, have resulted in the conclusion that an advanced civ



 ilization of greater antiquity did once exist, that a people unrecognized by mainstream scholars did create the foundations of our ancient and later Western civilization which has truly gone global once more, is actually an unquestionable truth. Ancient Aryans are very real, and it is this lost race of giants, taller, more physically powerful than other smaller, darker skinned races, giant in terms of their cultural and technological superiority, are our forgotten ancestors. It has been often said that there is no such people as the Aryan race, that it is crazies, and hard-core racists and antiSemites who alone still hold to its reality. The Aryan race, like As Above, an artist's rendering of a battle between Khazars and Vikings.

 White people have created some of the most beautiful edifices in ward history. Here is shown a portion of the nave, groin vaulting, collonade and triforium of Amiens Gothic Cathedral in France. the equally questioned existence of the Jewish race, is a reality. The Jews, however, do exist beyond race as well, as a raceless political and economic elite. The Aryans also are an elite, just of a different kind. We are the elite of civilization, and it is this innate genius of the Aryan race soul that our foes want to diminish, if not wipe off the face of the Earth, if possible. This book is as much about lost civilizations and recent archeological discoveries, as it is about race and race struggle. The first part of this book is devoted to race and genetics. Attention is also given to our chief opponent currently in the process of race struggle and selection. It must be said, without this adversary, the impetus for our continued advancement would be virtually non-existent. This foe empowers us to overcome him. This is not to be achieved by guns or violence, but by out-achieving and out-maneuvering him as our ancient Aryan ancestors did the Neanderthal of old. Through pop

 ulation increase, through greater drive, tenacity and ingenuity—with greater faith—we can achieve an eventual victory over this bane of civilization. Our enemies want us to cower, and disbelieve our own strength. By giving the Aryan a sense of common cultural identity, by exposing our ancient origins, traditions, beliefs and ritual, I'm setting the stage for a new religion of blood, a religion which will, in time, elevate our people and ensure our continuance hereafter. We are a race of achievers, of conquerors and masters who have settled down like sheep to give up our spirit, our awesome, lion-like rage. Our intelligence is not being used. We are surrounded by liars and do not even recognize that the emperor has no clothes. I'm not writing about ancient Aryans for nothing. I urge you—all descendants of our ancient Aryan past, wake up and rise up! Now is your chance to make your ancestors proud. — PATRICK CHOUINARD Spring 2019

DAVID DUKE

CHAPTER 1 Engaging White History I'm often called, so often called in the media, it’s like a part of my name, “white supremacist” or whatever. I’m not one. I don’t want white people to be supreme. I don't believe, in fact, that we should even have bases in 65 countries of the world. I don't think we should be in Iraq. I don’t believe we should try to control politics of the South American countries or Southeast Asia or in Africa, or anywhere else in the world. But I do think we have a right to preserve our own culture, own heritage in our own country. —Dnr. DAVID DUKE Podcast (July 4, 2006) hy Ancient Whites? Why are we discussing their history? Why not African history, say, or Asian history? Because the latter two are addressed today by nearly every university in America and Europe today. Once the envy of the world, our white students

 are being deprived of an education which fosters their racial identity. For the most part, history is written by the victors, and right now it seems that the white race is being written out of it. History is becoming less of a celebratory statement of white accomplishment, and more a relativistic discourse that prevents an understanding of our true origins and heritage. Florida Gulf Coast University is now teaching a class on “White Racism.” In the words of the course’s professor, it is designed to demonstrate how “the U.S. has been and remains a white supremacist society.” By that they mean not direct oppression of the non-white communities but rather the very cultural and biological existence of the white race whose existence they deny. This actually sounds Orwellian in a sense, similar to the idea of Doublethink and Newspeak of George Orwell's fictional totalitarian society, modeled after extreme socialism. According to this doctrine the mere existence of White Society is supposedly an affront to Africans, American Indians and other non-whites. Thus, we must conclude that this is perhaps the most racist and _ hatedriven agenda that has emerged in the world in nearly a century. NSM Media's KJ calls this “White Racism” class a disingenuous expression of anti-white racial bias. Dr. Ted Thornhill, who teaches the class, is a man of color. He claims his class is about the “search for truth” but won't admit the fact that the U.S. was founded as and intended to be a White Republic. In that sense, it is clear Africans and other non-whites have little purpose on the North American continent, as blacks were only brought here to serve as laborers,

 not to be citizens or to have any part in our society. They are not Americans, neither are the American Indians, or the Hispanics whose heritage is linked to New Spain and the native populations south of the border. We need to get real, and understand what the term “American” means and what it does not. Thus, we can gauge what rights white Americans have as bestowed upon us by the Founding Fathers. Classes such as this merely dumb down and confuse white students. In fact, it is the white race and the thinkers of the enlightenment who invented the concepts of liberty, equality and justice. It is whites who started the abolitionist movement, and whites who ended nearly all forms of slavery. It is whites who now champion multiculturalism and diversity. It is white Churches who seek to provide care and bring medicine, food, clothing and civilization to non-white countries. It is black Churches who are only concerned about their own communities. It is non-white countries that are the most violent and who are the most intolerant of others. “Too many Americans, especially whites, are cocooned in a bubble of unreality as it concerns racial matters,” Thornhill said. “Many whites have subscribed to and promoted racist ideologies, championed and/or enacted scores of racist laws, policies, practices, and traditions, and made incalculable decisions in their daily lives that have operated to maintain white racial domination over blacks and other people of color for hundreds of years,” he said. Classes such as these ignore one simple fact. Our white nations belong to one people only, the white race. You can dress up this multicultural society any way you want. You can call it progress, justice, evolution, but when it comes down to it there is only one word that describes it: genocide. Understanding and appreciating our history is perhaps one of the most important steps we can make toward the sal

 vation of the white race. This will not be achieved simply. That being said, for those who truly understand the divine mission of Aryan man, personal salvation is achievable through the white race, and only through the white race. To achieve that, we must first liberate our minds from what Matthew Hale called the chains of white slavery, the mental torture that devalues everything associated with the white race and white European civilization. The first step is through an understanding of our past and the myths, traditions and faith of the greater Aryan race. We must understand that our history is a gateway to truly achieving the kind of liberty that our American Founding Fathers wanted for us, and which destiny has chosen for the entire white race. In a Harvard Magazine article entitled "Abolish the White Race" the Jewish Professor Noel Ignatov writes: "Make no mistake about it: We intend to keep bashing the dead white males, and the live ones, and the females too, until the social construct known as 'the white race' is destroyed—not 'deconstructed' but destroyed." Such statements are not uncommon throughout our nation today. In fact, they are becoming an epidemic. The notorious anti-white author and activist Tim Wise writes: "Here's the reality. The image of a white Jesus has been used to justify enslavement, conquest, colonialism, the genocide of indigenous peoples. There are literally millions of human beings whose lives have been snuffed out by people who conquered under the banner of a white god." Our god is white! This god takes the form of all the ancient Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic and Finnish gods that represent our ancestry, our very blood. We need neither Jesus Christ nor the likes of Tim Wise to tell us that we ourselves are divine, descendants of the gods and that this world is merely a preparation for a new and better one of gods and monsters. White European civilization gave the world nearly every

 modern invention we know today, a legacy of culture, art, music, science and sophistication that not even the Chinese could hope to achieve. The white race has produced more geniuses than any race known to man, and their inventions and achievements have changed the world. Christ, the "white god" as Tim Wise calls him, was a force to be reckoned with. Christianity has not only been the traditional force of unity in the white world, but it has inspired the architecture and achievements that define white civilization. In understanding our place in the universe, we must understand that civilization today, at least a world we can recognize, is the by-product of the white race alone. Even the culture of the Far East, was created by borrowing technology and ideas first thought of in Europe and white America. The Chinese also borrowed technology from the ancient Aryans who traded with the more primitive mongoloids a thousand years before Chinese civilization emerged. In Mein Kampf, Hitler wrote: All the human culture, all the results of art, science, and technology that we see before us today, are almost exclusively the creative product of the Aryan. This very fact admits of the not unfounded inference that he alone was the founder of all higher humanity, therefore representing the prototype of all that we understand by the word "man." He is the Prometheus of mankind from whose bright forehead the divine spark of genius has sprung at all times, forever kindling anew that fire of knowledge which illumined the night of silent mysteries and thus caused man to climb the path to mastery over the other beings of this Earth. Exclude him—and perhaps after a few thousand years darkness will again descend on the Earth, human culture will pass, and the world turn to a desert. If we were to divide mankind into three groups, the founders of culture, the bearers of culture, the destroyers of culture, only the Aryan could be considered as the representative of the

 first group. From him originate the foundations and walls of all human creation, and only the outward form and color are determined by the changing traits of character of the various peoples. However, history is of vital importance to the identity of culture, civilization and race. It is our history, more than armies or nuclear arsenals, which our rulers seek to control. In the Middle East, priceless archeological artifacts and ruins of past civilizations were defaced and destroyed by jihadists, literally being blasted by dynamite and artillery, or defaced by power saws. It was as if it was secretly funded by the powers of this world, to erase our white heritage. For it is by altering or completely fabricating the narrative of a people's past that the future of its nation can be determined. In his book Ending White Slavery, former attorney and current political prisoner Matt Hale writes: The minds of our white people are in chains ... but can we even utter the words "white people," today? Have not the chains upon our minds become so tight, so fixed, that the very notion of a "white people" has become anathema to us? Are we not in fact imbued with the idea that we shouldn't even utter or contemplate such words, that there are whites, yes, and there are people, yes, but "white people," together? Such a notion as "white people" is a mistake, a misfortune, a moral failing, we have been told. We are not supposed to have an identity as white people; rather, we are supposed to be individuals who just happen to be white. When asked our race, we are almost apologetic with our answer as if to say, "Yes, I'm a white guy, one of those insignificant white males perhaps, but hey, I couldn't help it ... but I wish I could!" What a sickness to behold, a sickness of the mind. I wish it were untrue—I would dream that it were not so— but true it is: a people is today unwilling to believe that it

 even exists. It would rather think its existence away, to wish it away, to banish from its hearts and minds its very name. Such would be pleasing to it. The minds of our white people are indeed in chains. One of the chains Matt Hale is talking about would be the chains and shackles of racism, and purported racism, for which all whites are repeatedly accused and held accountable. This is the case whether they have been racist or not. In fact, anything that promotes white identity or selfdetermination, even our own right to exist, is deemed white supremacy. Author Thomas Jackson wrote: There is surely no nation in the world that holds “racism” in greater horror than does the United States. Compared to other kinds of offenses, it is thought to be somehow more reprehensible. The press and public have become so used to tales of murder, rape, robbery, and arson, that any but the most spectacular crimes are shrugged off as part of the inevitable texture of American life. “Racism” is never shrugged off. For example, when a white Georgetown Law School student reported earlier this year that black students are not as qualified as white students, it set off a booming, national controversy about “racism.” If the student had merely murdered someone he would have attracted far less attention and criticism. We Aryans know the consequences that come with being branded a racist or white supremacist, the loss of our jobs, our financial security, our loved ones, we have committed thought crime with that we can face any number of consequences, even imprisonment or death. Certainly the destruction of white hu

 manity is part of this genocidal plan. In fact, over the past three decades, we were more than happy to abandon White Christmas altogether. The late William Luther Pierce, one of the greatest leaders ever to have fought in the post-WWII struggle, equal in many respects to George Lincoln Rockwell, Pastor Richard Butler and Dr. David Duke as giants of our movement, spoke candidly about the days before white Americans allowed the issue of race to control and ruin our lives. Dr. Pierce said the following on American Dissident Voices: [White Americans should look] at the way we behaved and wrote and talked back in the era before race became a taboo subject, back in the time when we could still talk about it without feeling any pangs of guilt or embarrassment—back in the early part of this century, say. At that time, we accepted the fact that people of a particular race preferred to live and work and play with other people like themselves. We certainly preferred the company of people of our own race, and that also was true of other races. We were often curious about or interested in the racial characteristics, the behavior, the lifestyles, the culture, and the histories of other races. We admired Japanese samurai swords and Chinese ceramic art, the Eskimo kayak, Hindu mythology, Mexican temples. In youth organizations like the Boy Scouts we studied the lore of the American Indians and tried to emulate their superb skills as stone-age hunters and woodsmen. Wherever another race had some real accomplishment, we were ready to study that accomplishment and to give credit where credit was due. But at the same time we retained our feeling of separateness and exclusiveness and a pride in our own European culture, our own racial characteristics, our own history. We did not feel it necessary to apologize for teaching the history of our own race in our schools—that is, European history—and for not teaching Japanese history, say, or Tibetan history, except, of course, to those scholars in

cultures. Especially, we did not feel the slightest inclination to invent a false black history in order to magnify the self-esteem of young blacks or to persuade young whites that blacks were their cultural equals. Did we feel that our race is superior to other races? In general, yes—but we weren't uptight about it, just realistic. That is, we acknowledged without the slightest feeling of envy or resentment that other races could do some things better than we could: Blacks, for example, could do work in a hot, humid environment that would kill a white man. And their peculiar skeletal and muscular structure made them better sprinters and jumpers, on the average, while their relatively thick skulls and long arms gave them an advantage at boxing. But we knew what we were especially good at, and we tended to value those things most highly. Someone recruiting for a basketball team, of course, would have different standards and might very well look at blacks as a superior race. That didn't bother us. We were confident in our role as the pacesetters for everyone else, as the planet's preeminent problem solvers and civilization builders, as the best thinkers and doers. And, of course, we liked our poetry, our art, our music, and our literature best. In that sense we believed that we had a superior culture and we were a superior race. Superior by our own standards, of course. Because of that—because of our feelings about ourselves and our preference for our own kind and our own culture —we were all "racists" by today's standards, of course. We were all "white supremacists." But those terms were never used then. Racism was never an issue. We just thought and behaved in a way that was natural for us. As long as other races didn't get in our way, we felt no hostility toward them. But if they did get in our way, they usually regretted it pretty quickly. 25

 A century ago, Madison Grant saw something which seems ironic today, in a society which continues to hold the Out of Africa theory, and its idea of an African Eve, as the only viable scientific explanation for the genesis of modern humans. In The Passing of the Great Race Grant writes: “In the modern and scientific study of race we have long discarded the ‘Adamic theory’ that man is descended from a single pair, created a few thousand years ago in a mythical Garden of Eden somewhere in Asia, to spread later over the Earth in successive waves. Many of the races,” Grant continues, “both living and extinct, did come from the East through Asia Minor and by way of the African littoral, but most of the direct ancestors of existing populations have inhabited Europe for many thousands of years. During that time numerous races of men have passed over the scene. Some undoubtedly have utterly vanished, and some have left their blood behind them in the Europeans of today.” (Grant, 10) The reason why we have strayed from such good scientific thinking today as we did a century ago is explained by anthropologist Robert Sepehr in his book Species with Amnesia: “In 1950, the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) issued a statement asserting that all humans belong to the same species and that race is not a biological reality, but a myth.” (Sepehr, 17) Unfortunately, the idea of a race-less chaos of humanity is the one true myth. There would be no need to worry about diversity or multiculturalism if the facts suggested otherwise. Race simply wouldn't be an issue. Race also isn’t something that is an adaptation to the cold or heat. While being stockier

 or thicker can make you conserve body heat and some changes in the amount of melanin in the skin can allow you to resist skin cancer, race is becoming to look less of an environmental adaptation and more random mutation prompted by other key genetic triggers. It is these random mutations that then force populations to occupy specific environmental niches, not the other way around. In March of the Titans: The History of the White Race Arthur Kemp writes that “physical characteristics are genetically determined at the moment of conception, there is absolutely no evidence to indicate that living in a cold or a hot climate changes the genetic makeup of a group of people. If a large group of Chinese people moved to Norway, and lived there for any length of time, all the while remaining (marriage and children-wise) within their racial group, would anyone seriously suggest that they would ‘evolve’ into blue-eyed blond people over any period of time? ... Climate, then, can never change the gene pool of a people. The only way a gene pool can be changed is if enough members of that gene pool mix— physically integrate and have offspring—with a gene pool outside that original group.” (Kemp, 12) In April 2016, a study was done by Harvard Medical School geneticist Dr. David Reich. He is best known for his work on the evolutionary split between humans and chimpanzees as well as his work regarding human diseases. The purpose was to establish the history and genomic background of European peoples. The study shows that after nearly 40,000 years of population growth and interaction, the genetic make-up of white Europeans has remained distinct if not highly diverse within their own original geographic population. DNA analysis now proves that 90% of those of white European origin, can trace their ancestry back to a single founding population that lived in northwestern Europe in what is today Belgium 35,000 years ago.

 By examining the DNA and morphology of human remains found in Europe, anthropologists and geneticists have been able to prove that anatomically modern Europoids existed in western Eurasia as early as 45,000-30,000 B.C. In a December 2005 article, the editors of National Vanguard Magazine reported: The earliest biological evidence of Europeans was revealed recently in May 2005, when bones found in the Czech Republic were confirmed as representing the earliest settlement of modern humans in Europe. The bones, found at Mladec, were dated by subjecting ancient teeth to Carbon 14 dating, and were found to be approximately 31,000 years old. This finding ties in with dates from other sites in Europe that have yielded artifacts characteristic of the Aurignacian culture, dating from between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago. A jaw bone recovered from a site in Romania is actually older than the Mladec find, but the Czech Republic bones represented half a dozen humans, the first real group presence on European soil." (National Vanguard, December 2005) We know from genetics that Europeans have been racially uniform for over 17,000 years. This new attempt through immigration and the mass media to promote miscegenation is an attempt to upset that balance. But if we Europeans are so similar there does exist hope. Barbara Specter spoke of a transformation, a great change that has to occur or Europe won't survive. She is right. There is going to have to be a major transformation, culturally, religiously, racially—but not the destructive one that she hopes for. This is not the brave new world of multiculturalism so many anticipate and expect. Europe must survive or as Hitler has said, civilization will not survive. But to do so we must accept one fact. Despite our linguistic and national boundaries, we have the potential of viewing ourselves

CHAPTER 1 | 29 first and foremost as white Europeans, as members of a grand white race with a common history, a common genetic heritage which by itself speaks of unity and common origins, and truly evolve into a single, united whole, a transformation into one race, one people. By doing so, no exterior force or race of people could ever again threaten us. The greatest race to ever walk the Earth would be united, and that truly would be an accomplishment of evolution, and a transformation of which to be proud. When Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) first used the term “Caucasian” in 1795 to describe the white population of Europe, he could scarcely imagine the epic story about to unfold. A German physician, natural historian, Blumenbach’s teachings in comparative anatomy were applied to the classification of human races. He adopted the term, “Caucasian,” from native inhabitants of the Caucasus Mountains in southeastern Europe, a race he be- |, lieved to be the most beautiful and vigorous on Earth. His arguments are no longer fashionable, but there was much more to the story of ancient Caucasians than Blumenbach or anyone else of his time could have imagined. BLUMENBACH

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CHAPTER 2 The New Aryan Dawn ncient legends and codices tell us that at some point lost in the sands of time, long before Christopher Columbus or even Leif Erikson, white men landed on the shores of Indian-occupied North and South America. This culture bringer, as told by the ancient ones, is the bearded, blue-eyed white “god” known to the Toltecs and subsequent Aztecs as Quetzalcoatl. The Incas called him Viracocha; to the Mayas he was Kukulcan, who brought them their laws and script. To the Chibcha he was Bochia, the “White Mantle of Light.” Locals recounted that white “gods” turned up on the shores of Lake Titicaca and built a great city there, 2,000 years before the rise of the Incas. Aztec legends said the white god had come from the sea wearing a black cap and black gown. Oddly enough Hernando Cortez arrived wearing the same garb and in almost the very spot where Quetzalcoatl bade the people farewell, promising to return someday. The plumed crown of the white god/king Quetzalcoatl was preserved by the Aztecs over the centuries and was presented to Cortez, who they took to be Quetzalcoatl returned. It is now in the Museum of Ethnology in Vienna.

 WHY EUROPEANS? Why do so many of the ancient myths of cultures across the globe have a similar thread running through them that their earliest advances in technology, art, medicine, science and astronomy were all due to visits from light-skinned “gods” thousands of years ago? Many times, there is fact in the ancient fables people pass on from generation to generation, as you will see here. Since ancient times, there have been legends in the records of ancient people telling of a global lost civilization. Some call this vanquished culture Atlantis, others Lemuria, Mu, Thule, Atland, Avalon—the list is too numerous. No matter what name is attributed to this supposed fabled land, the same description of a forgotten and once great heritage remains. Legends speak of a lost race of fair-skinned giants with blond or red hair, or pale white god-men who established civilization and ushered in a golden age. According to our ancient stories, they gave our ancestors writing, technology, medicine, strict religious and ideological beliefs and a common law system reflecting those core values. WHO ARE OUR ANCIENT ANCESTORS? Sarah Elizabeth Titcomb was an American genealogist and writer, born in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1841. She was the author of Early New England People (1882). She also wrote Aryan Sun Myths: The Origin of Religions (1889), a book on comparative religion and solar myths. Titcomb was a proponent of the Christ Myth theory; according to a review of her book she held the view that Jesus Christ was a personification of a solar deity. In Aryan Sun Myths she writes: “In ancient times there lived a noble race of men called the Aryan. Speaking a language not yet San

 skrit, Greek, or German, but containing the dialects of all, this clan which advanced to a state of agricultural civilization had recognized the bonds of blood and sanctioned the bonds of marriage. That they worshiped Nature, the Sun, Moon, sky and Earth. Their chief object of adoration was the Sun. Almost all that we have of legend comes to us from our Aryan forefathers, sometimes scarcely changed, sometimes so altered that the links between the old and new have to be puzzled out; but all these myths and traditions, when we come to know the meaning of them, take us back to the time when the Aryans dwelt together in the high lands of Central Asia." (Sepehr 2015, 128) The above sentiments are shared | by Irish occultist and historian Michael Tsarion. He agrees that the European legacy is very ancient. He describes the first proto-Aryans as antediluvian in origin, or before the time of Noah's Flood. One might connect the Europeans, therefore, to the Biblical Watchers and Nephilim of the same time, or even the Anunnaki. Tsarion describes the Europeans as diverse, taking on the mantle of anything from a "Saxon or Hindu, Celt or Egyptian, Oriental or Nordic, Maya or Maori. Originally, the Aryans were the technically and spiritually endowed Seers, Sages, or Elders of Atlantis, and the other lost civilizations that flourished and then fell over ten thousand years ago." (Sepehr 2015, 128) The fact that every one of these now foreign tribes was once of direct so-called Aryan lineage is not to be mistaken. The term "Aryan," as Tsarion uses it, refers to the lost IndoEuropean religious sect which is based on Lucifer and the worship of the Sun, and can be totally separate from the racial disTSARION

 tinction. It’s in direct reference to the ancient priesthood that led worship of the light-source, again literally Lucifer, often associated with the Greek god Prometheus who stole fire from the gods, giving it to Man. In fact, the ancient pre-Jewish and pre-Christian concept of Lucifer as mankind's benefactor, one that sacrificed something to advance mankind's power-base and material glory directly, can be seen personified in ancient Indo-European god-kings. The Indian Indo-Europeans, for instance, worshiped the Sun as their father god Indra. The Phoenicians, who were also Indo-European, called their father god The Celts worshiped their own Sun god Lugh, or Lucien, the Shining One. Lucien had created a race of giants to rule the world in the days prior to the flood and wielded a spear that could shoot flames. In the Norse 4 world, Odin, like Christ, was seen to ™@ have committed self-sacrifice in order m to save the world. In perhaps a differ+} ent context than with Christ, Odin cru# cified himself on the tree of woe to k) gain knowledge for humanity. Engraving of a tri-faced god, The expansion of the Indo-Euroidentified as Lugh. This bas-_ bean race has long rested on the hisrelief was discovered in Paris in . . 1867 and is housed at the Car. torical reality of the Indo-European navalet Museum. This image migration into India and the rest of the Hist appeal ee In Me aii world starting in 2500 B.C., or earlier, Gods According to the Figura- . : . . tive Monuments by J.L. Cour. aNd culminating in the rise of the great celle-Seneuil, published in world cultures and civilizations. This pane ee has formed the basis, not only of a historical paradigm but of what can only be described as a religious gospel. It is a sacred truth which the Europeans almost were

35 CHAPTER 2 An artists's depiction of the legendary flaming “Spear of Lugh” (center).

 forced to consign to the dustbin of history. pry Now all has changed. Professor of An- | : thropology at the University of Pennsylvania Gregory Possehl said, in 1999, “In the end there is no reason to believe today there ever was an Indo-European race that spoke Indo-European languages and was possessed of a coherent or well-defined ye set of Aryan or Indo-European cultural -_ features.” Fortunately, genetic proof of the “Indo-European Invasion Theory” has surfaced in very recent times. According to Science Daily published on May 15, 2001 which covers the research of a paper published that month in Genomic Research: POSSEHL In India, members of higher-ranking castes are genetically more like Europeans, while lower castes are more like Asians. ... Some 5,000 years ago, Indo-European speaking people from west Eurasia entered India and purportedly mixed with native proto-Asian populations in the region. Historians believe these west Eurasian immigrants established the present Hindu caste system, while appointing themselves to higher rank castes. In this scenario, members of the higher rank castes should exhibit a closer genetic relationship to Europeans than lower rank castes, given the taboos prohibiting inter-caste marriages. The geneticists found differing trends when comparing maternal DNA with paternal DNA. Maternally inherited DNA in Indian populations showed the most similarity to Asians rather than to Europeans, though similarity to Europeans increased with rank. Paternal DNA, on the other hand, was, overall, more like European than Asian DNA. These results support the notion that the west Eurasian immigrants mixing with native populations were mostly male, and that they tended

 to insert themselves into high ranking positions in the developing Hindu caste system. Basically, this supports the notions of the 19th century socalled “racist” and “extremist” Indo-Europeanist scholars that Possehl and others derided against back in 1999. Researchers have also identified a massive migration of Kurgan or Yamnaya people from the Russian steppes into Central Europe 4,500 years ago, specifically into Germany. This research, published in Nature, identified this migration, favoring the expansion of Indo-European languages throughout the continent. According to Science Daily: In contrast to the Anatolian hypothesis, which defends that the diversification of PIE [Proto Indo-European] occurred some 8,500 years ago, when the first farmers from the Near East (currently Turkey) brought it to Europe, there is the Kurgan hypothesis, which proposes that the languages were spread by nomadic herders of the steppes found to the north of the Black and Caspian seas, and that their language spread throughout Europe after the invention of wheeled vehicles, from 6,000 to 5,000 years ago. The research demonstrates that Eastern and Western European populations followed different paths 8,000 to 5,000 years ago, and that they did not encounter each other until 4,500 years ago, when the populations of Eastern Europe associated with the Corded Ware culture settled into a large part of Central Europe. These populations have been proved to be genetically very similar to individuals buried in the Yamnaya kurgans found to the north of the Black Sea (currently Russia and Ukraine), and very different to the Paleolithic and Neolithic populations of Western Europe. Researchers observed that the lineage of Corded Ware culture individuals in Germany matched in more than 75% that of the Yamnaya populations. This would imply the occurrence of a massive migration of men and women

 from herder societies of the north Pontic steppe toward Central Europe. This genetic link exists in Central European samples dating back 3,000 years ago (the furthest DNA samples go back until now) and can still be found among today's European population. While in Northern and Central Europe this link represents around 50% of the current gene pool, the percentage in the Iberian Peninsula is of approximately 25%. "Although ancient DNA tests cannot inform about the language spoken by the prehistoric humans analyzed, the magnitude of the migratory movement would also have implied a language change. If what the genetic data states is true, and these populations live on, they must have contributed to the formation of the Indo-European languages spoken today in Europe," explains Roberto Risch. The research also determines that before the migration of the Yamnaya herders, the first European farmers in Hungary, Germany and the Iberian Peninsula were genetically very homogeneous, and that the more primitive hunter-gatherer societies living in Europe did not immediately disappear; they reappeared genetically some 5,000 to 6,000 years ago. During that same period, the Yamnaya herders descended from the hunter-gatherer societies of Eastern Europe and from an ancestral population of the Near East. The Yamnaya are the true ancient Indo-Europeans, the original speakers of Proto-Indo-European, at least according to what mainstream archeologists and linguists would suggest. This author would tend to disagree, suggesting the Indo-European story predates the Yamnaya by many thousands of years. But if the Yamnaya are the true ancient Indo-Europeans, and conventional wisdom confirms it, then the Germans are the closest to the true Indo-Europeans of anyone in Europe, even more so than Scandinavians who are less similar genetically to

CHAPTER 2 | 39 The Yamnaya Culture Left, a classic example of incised ceramics from the Yamnaya culture. The Yamnaya culture is identified with the late Proto Indo-Europeans, and is the strongest candidate for the homeland of the Proto IndoEuropean. pe Right, what a man from Yamnaya culture might have looked like according to this sculptural reconstruction crafted in the 1930s. The Yamnaya culture was also known as the Pit Grave culture, or Ochre Grave culture. It was located on the Pontic steppe and dated to 3300-2600 B.C. Its name refers to its characteristic burial tradition: kurgans containing a simple pit chamber.

An 1899 painting by Viktor Vasnetsov depicts a kurgan burial ceremony.

 the Yamnaya culture than are the Germans. No other country in the world is endowed with more Yamnaya DNA, 75% total in the native, racial German-speaking population. This discovery has been carefully kept from ever being mentioned on the History Channel or in the controlled media for obvious reasons. Does this contradict my theory of the selfevolving Europeans, beyond the need for an outside influence or force? Not in the slightest. While the culture and language of Europeans did, in my opinion, self-evolve in the direction toward Indo-Europeanization and did not need an invasion of Kurgan nomads from the east, such an invasion from a genetic standpoint did take place in my view. In this respect, a diversity of foreign and immigrating elements into Europe at a very early date led directly to the genetic, linguistic and cultural reality we know today, and continues to do so. THE FIRST BLUE-EYED PEOPLES AND THE WHITE ARYAN BLOODLINE A study conducted by scientists at the Institute of Forensic Genetics at the University of Copenhagen has concluded that all blue-eyed people share a common ancestor. This individual most likely lived 6,000 to 10,000 years ago near Anatolia. According to an article by Douglas Belkin in an article at The New York Times on October 18, 2006: “About half of Americans born at the turn of the 20th century had blue eyes, according to a 2002 Loyola University study in Chicago. By mid-century that number had dropped to a third. Today only about one 1 of every 6 Americans has blue eyes, said Mark Grant.” Not only are Caucasians in rapid decline, so too are those with blue eyes. Through the growing occurrence of racial admixture, immigration into northern European countries and a

 change in social attitudes in marriage in general, blue eyes and their parent European lineage are being bred out of existence. According to anthropologist and producer Robert Sepehr: Researchers analyzed and compared the unique genetic make-up of the chromosome in the iris from 155 blue-eyed individuals from diverse regions such as Denmark, Turkey and Jordan. All the subjects that participated in the study had the exact same genetic “mutations” in specific chromosomes of the eye with very little variation on the genes, indicating that the “mutation” responsible for blue eyes first arose and spread relatively recently. Scientists conclude that this blue-eyed family spread out from an area north of the Black Sea following the last ice age. (Sepehr, 112) Professor Hans Eiberg of the Department of Cellular and Molecular Medicine at University of Copenhagen explains: “These people were among the Proto IndoEuropean Europeans who subsequently spread agriculture into western Europe and later rode horses into Iran and India.” According to Sepehr: “Blue eyes are a recessive trait, and the gene must be inherited from both parents. (Green eyes involve a related but different gene that is recessive to brown but dominant to blue.) Following the ending of the last ice age,” Sepehr continues, “many Europeans inherited this rare gene associated with blue-eyed people that differentiated them from the rest of humanity. That includes many people who express shades of brown, that still carry the gene. Indeed, it appears that the elite and nobility that organized the earliest known agricultural civilizations all shared this trait, seemingly coming from the same bloodline.” EIBERG

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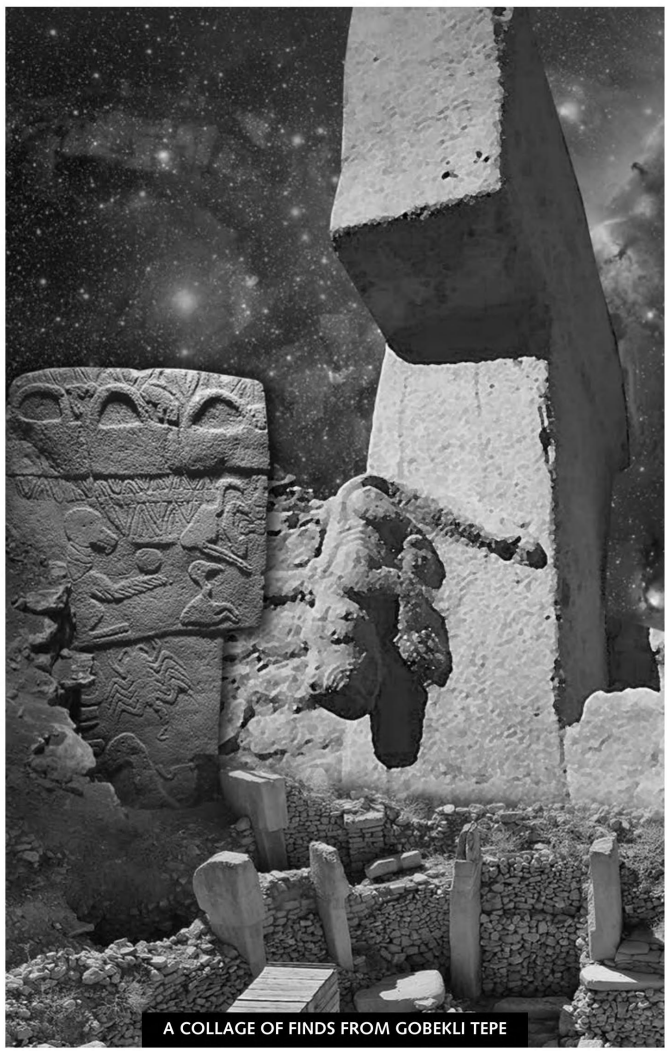
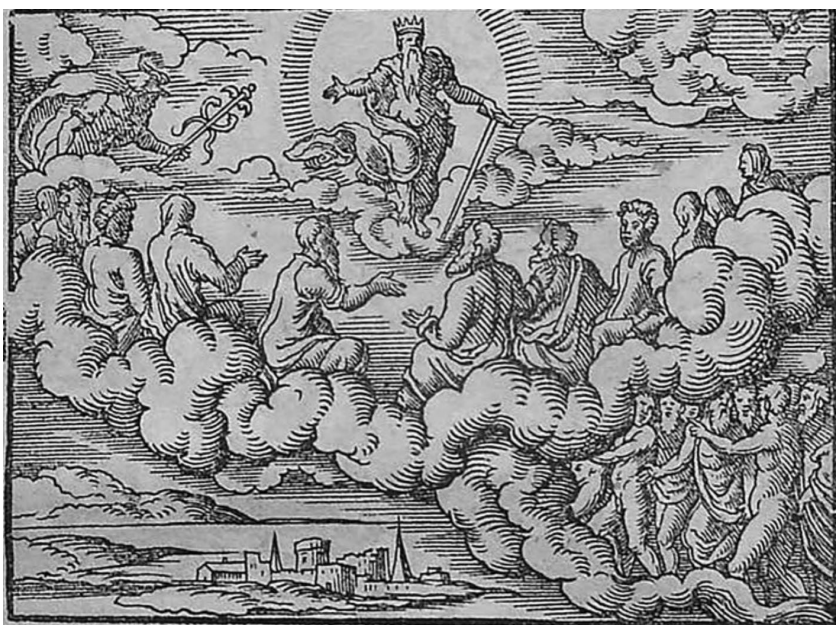


A COLLAGE OF FINDS FROM GOBEKLI TEPE

CHAPTER % Decoding Our Ancient Ancestors “Fire and wind come from the sky, from the gods of the sky, but Crom is your god. Crom, and he lives in the earth. Once giants lived in the earth, Conan, and in the darkness of chaos they fooled Crom, and they took from him the enigma of steel. Crom was angered, and the earth shook, and fire and wind struck down these giants, and threw their bodies into the waters. But in their rage, the gods forgot the secret of steel, and left it on the battlefield. We, who found it, are just men: not gods, not giants, just men. And the secret of steel has always carried with it a mystery. You must learn its riddle, Conan, you must learn its discipline. For no one, no one in this world, can you trust. Not men, not women, not beasts. ... This you can trust [points to his sword].” —FROM THE 1983 FILM CONAN THE BARBARIAN early every civilization on Earth, for a span of well over 6,000 years, has had legends of what can only be described as an advanced builder-race. This superior culture, according to legends, was the founder of all great civilizations and the true source of all genius. We see this in the mythology of ancient Egypt, Cambodia, India,

 “Council of Gods Before the Deluge.” Engraving by Virgil Solis for Ovid's Metamorphoses Book |, 162-208. Fol. 4v, image 7. Mexico, South America, North America, Scandinavia, Mesopotamia, Africa, the list goes on and on. Some of the legends speak of a divine council of nine gods, who are the benefactors of mankind and who founded the earliest civilizations on Earth, who gave mankind architecture, science, medicine and writing. In many cases these gods are remarkably Nordic in appearance. Most people use “Aryan” as a synonym to denote those of the “white” or “European” race. In that respect, I use the term “Aryan race” in the same way. But we must look beyond this idea of the Proto-Indo-European language and culture to define the term. European civilization, beyond its association with latter-day Indo-European language speakers, has a history of profound antiquity. Europeans, and their Old European ancestors, antedate anything else that exists globally. The “Aryan



 race," a term coined by German philologist Friedrich Schlegel in 1819, applies not just to the few thousand years following the dispersal of the Proto-Indo-Europeans upon the continent of Eurasia, but rather to our people as Europeans, both culturally and genetically. Since the defeat of the Third Reich and the destruction of the SS-Ahnenerbe and its efforts to illuminate our European past, several scholars and assorted intellectuals have come forth to re-examine further our ancient ancestors, and the modern question of Folk Identity. Others had researched our beginnings even before the rise of National Socialist Germany. The term "Europeans" must also mean a far more ancient race, that of a mother civilization from which our race, the modern Europeans, was born. Prof. Kevin MacDonald, editor of The J Occidental Quarterly, and often called the voice of the academic alt-right, has pointed | c/ out that anatomically modern Caucasians have existed for some 50,000 years. In fact, according to MacDonald, Caucasians once inhabited a much broader realm than just Europe. The extent of our population beyond the year 4000 B.C. included Central Asia, China, the Middle East, north Africa, even the Americas. In his Outline of History, H.G. Wells even suggested that Indonesia, Malaysia and Polynesia were also home to our ancient ancestors. Graham Hancock presents in Magicians of the Gods the idea of a lost prehistoric civilization. I identify this civilization as proto-Aryan in origin. This advanced culture was a sophisticated and highly evolved race that established the foundations of civilization and were responsible for the building of Gobekli Tepe as a reaction to the Younger Dryas Boundary Event, a MACDONALD

 Akkadian cylinder seal dating to c.2300 B.C. depicting the deities Inanna, Utu and Enki, three members of the Anunnaki, from the British Museum Collection. sudden cooling of the Earth some 12,000 years ago. Many of the other megalithic structures in the world constitute further testimony of the innovative nature and creativity, brilliance and abilities of the white European race. This seems to be confirmation that proto-Aryans seeded primitive peoples with technology and civilization and may have been the basis of the legend of ancient white gods in so many archaic peoples. Perhaps the ancient aliens idea of extraterrestrial gods must be re-examined. Perhaps Hancock has discovered the key. Perhaps we should cease talking about the Sumerian Anunnaki creating the Adama as a race of slaves and begin concentrating on the Apkallu and the Anunnaki as just another manifestation of the culture founding reality of the Europeans. In his book In Search of the Indo-Europeans: Language, Archeology and Myth, J.P. Mallory writes: By the first century A.D., historical records reveal, people settled from the shores of the Atlantic to India, all speaking languages closely related. These are the Indo-Eu

CHAPTER 3 ropean languages, whose origins can be traced back to a common ancestor that was spoken in Eurasia some 6,000 years ago. We call the people who spoke this ancestral lan| 47 guage the Indo-Europeans or Proto-Indo-Europeans. Part of the search for who we are has been the quest for what the Germans call the Urheimat or “primordial homeland,” where the original Indo-Germanic Urmenschen flourished before their dispersal to the greater European diaspora. Anthropologist, linguist and author David W. Anthony writes in The Horse, the Wheel and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World: “I believe with many others that the Proto-Indo-European homeland was on the steppes north of the Black Sea in what is HORSE WHEEL \ NGUAGE MODERN WORLD hAVID W. ANTHONY ANTHONY today southern Ukraine and Russia. The case for a steppe homeland is stronger today than in the past partly because of dramatic new archeological discoveries in the steppes.” Anthony explains further: To understand the significance of an Indo-European homeland in the steppes requires a leap into the complicated and fascinating world of steppe archeology. “Steppe” means “wasteland” in the languages of the Russian agricultural state. The steppes resembled the prairies of North America—a monotonous sea of grass framed under a huge, dramatic sky. A continuous belt of steppes extends from Eastern Europe on the west (the belt ends between Odessa and Bucharest) to the Great Wall of China on the east, an arid corridor running seven thousand kilometers across the centers of the Eurasian continent.

 What Anthony is proposing is a revised model of the existing Kurgan hypothesis or “steppe theory.” It is the most widely accepted proposal to identify the Proto-Indo-European homeland. It is from here that the Indo-European languages spread outward into Europe and parts of Asia. This theory identifies the kurgan culture, so named for the tumuli or burial pits used to bury their dead, as the parent Proto-Indo-European culture, from which spread the Indo-European languages and their culture and civilization. The Kurgan hypothesis was first formulated in the 1950s by Marija Gimbutas, who used the term to group various cultures, including the Yamanya (Yamna), or Pit Grave, of Kurgan culture and its predecessors. David Anthony instead uses the core Yamanya culture and its relationship with other cultures as a point of reference. Marija Gimbutas defined the Kurgan culture as composed of four successive | periods, with the earliest (Kurgan I) in- | cluding the Samara and Seroglazovo cultures of the Dnieper-Volga region in the Copper Age (early 4th millennium B.C.). The people of these cultures were nomadic pastoralists, who, according to the model, by the early 3rd millennium B.C. had expanded throughout the Pontic- | Caspian steppe and into Eastern Europe. Three genetic studies in 2015 gave partial support to Gimbutas’s kurgan theory regarding the Indo-European Urheimat. According to those studies, haplogroups R1b and Rla, now the most common in Europe (Rla is also common in south Asia), would have expanded from the Russian and Ukrainian steppes, along with the Indo-European languages; they also detected an autosomal component present in modern Euro

 peans which was not present in Neolithic Europeans, which would have been introduced with paternal lineages R1b and Rla, as well as Indo-European languages. VERE GORDON CHILDE & ARCHEOLOGICAL MARXISM Vere Gordon Childe was an Australian archeologist and philologist. He specialized in the study of European prehistory and was an early proponent of culture-historical archeology, later becoming the first exponent of Marxist archeology in European civilization. Most of his life was spent in the United Kingdom, working as an academic for the University of Edinburgh and then the Institute of Archeology, London. In 1921, he became librarian of the Royal Anthropological Institute and continued his research into European prehistory through various journeys across the continent, publishing his findings in academic papers and books. In doing so he introduced the continental European concept of an archeological culture—the idea that a recurring assemblage of artifacts demarcates a distinct cultural group—to the British archeological community. V. Gordon Childe, despite being an i ANEMTIOn ardent devotee of Marxism, was spot on about his view on Nordic prehistory. He expressed his admiration and proof of European supremacy in the following statement which he wrote as professor of prehistoric archeology at the University of Edinburgh in 1926: The lasting gift bequeathed by the European to the conquered peoples was neither material culture nor a superior physique, but a more excellent language and the mentality it generated. ... At the same time the fact that

 the first true Europeans were Nordics was not without importance. The physical qualities of that stock did enable them by bare fact of superior strength to conquer even more advanced peoples and so to impose their language on areas from which their bodily type has almost completely vanished. This is the truth underlying the panegyrics of the Germanists; the Nordics' superiority in physique fitted them to be the vehicles of a superior language. Childe's numerous publications, and superb research overshadowed his adherence to Marxism, and despite the abhorrent fallacy, did a great justice to the pro-white cause that shines through to this day as one of exemplary achievement.

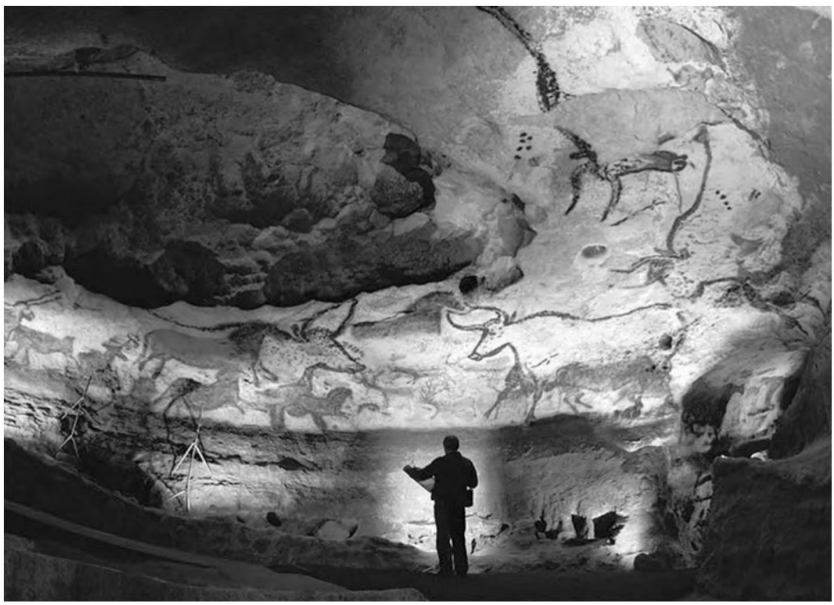
ZOROASTRIANISM & THE RISE OF PERSIAN WHITE SUPREMACY

In the east, Aryan faith took on varied forms. The religion of Persia, or pre-Islamic Iran, is called Zoroastrianism. The prophet of this ancient faith, which pre-dated Judaism, Christianity, Islam, even Buddhism by many thousands of years, was Zarathustra or Zoroaster, the "starWy) gazer." This name was so derived be=| cause Zoroastrianism was highly in,| fluenced by and promoted astrology as part of its tenets, in addition to being a strong promoter of Aryan identity and racialism. The proponents and priests of Zoroastrianism were called magi, and those who were said to have visited Jesus as a child, the three magi, were probably Zoroastrian priests. The kings of ancient Iran, or S) Persia, were very proud to identify " themselves as Aryans; their so-called

CHAPTER 3 | 51 rock-edicts indeed seem to confirm this message, including the famous Behistun Inscription by the Persian king Darius I the Great (522-486 B.C.) to proclaim his military victories: “I am an Aryan, the son of an Aryan.” Robert Sepehr points out that the word “Aryan” appears repeatedly through- & out ancient Iranian scriptures. Such ex- fim amples include the Yashts (prayers to the [Re divine elements) and the Vendidad (the law against evil). All the ancient Zoroas- | trian scriptures refer to an earlier homeland, the lost “Airyane Vaejahi” or seedland of the Indo-Europeans. It was from this long-forgotten homeland, that the Aryan race migrated into India, Russia and the nations of Europe such as Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Scandinavia, England, Scotland and Ireland. One might also consider the lost migrations, to other parts of the world in which members of the Europeans educated and influenced other peoples and lifted up civilization on a grand, heroic scale. However, as soon as you cross the threshold of recorded history beyond 1700 B.C. or more, history begins to blur. Unless you have the evidence of a stone stela, inscription or ancient text that uses some form of Indo-European it becomes unclear what language was spoken at any given archeological site. One can only guess by what picture the archeology paints and how it compares to the world described in existing texts like the Zoroastrian texts of Iran or the Sanskrit writings of India as to what language was spoken at any given site. But defining a culture as ancestral to an entire people or legacy of civilization becomes problematic. For this author it seems wise to conclude that evolution teaches us that change is the inevitable ebb and flow of all life and existence. Because SEPEHR

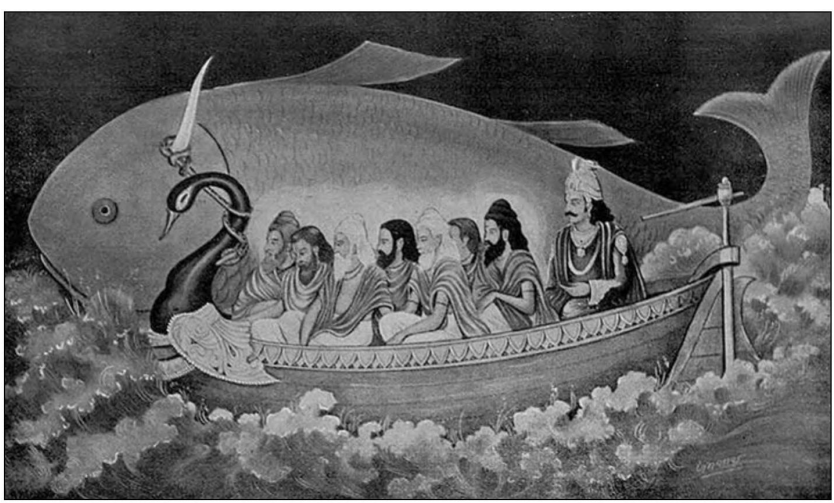
 simple, matriarchal hunter-gatherer societies give way to agricultural based Neolithic civilizations then to warlike Bronze Age European civilizations doesn't always mean these earlier societies were conquered and replaced by another, more advanced culture by the power of the sword. The change in language and society from Proto-Europeans to full-blown Aryans could be as simple as Europe undergoing an evolutionary transformation within the European population in which the languages, mythology, culture, even biology, began to evolve into a different form of man entirely. In this case, the evolution of proto-Europeans of the Old Stone Age into the white European race of the Bronze and Iron Ages can thus be understood. Thus, figuring out how Europe and, for that matter, Central Asia, India and Old Persia, became Indo-Europeanized would change. Therefore, our focus would be what triggered such gradual changes in belief and social structure, and how successive periods of social interaction altered the language into what is seen today. Not to mention, we have no clue what original languages were spoken in the prehistoric Europe of 30,000 years ago. Not even linguistic reconstruction can give us a definite answer to that. In other words, in our search for what it means to be European, we are thinking too hard. It's that simple. Hancock writes: German archeo-astronomer Michael Rappengleuck pushes the origins of the zodiac even further back than that, however. He has identified an accurate depiction of the zodiacal constellation of Taurus painted more than 17,000 years ago in the Hall of Bulls in Lascaux cave in France. Throughout Part IV of his book, simply entitled "Stars," the author Graham Hancock continues to touch upon a number of such fascinating details. Reading Hancock's book, I'm amazed

CHAPTER 3 | 53 Chamber of the Bulls from the Lascaux caves. Recent research has shown that astronomical information is possibly embedded within these extremely sophisticated cave murals created by people of the Cro-Magnon culture. how easily it links our history to his use of mythology and innovative reasoning. There is no doubt that the possibility of a lost white civilization is very real. However, he has said throughout his career that only a few survivors remained from this once great civilization to pass it on to yet another generation of people. This makes perfect sense racially. If the founding population survived and was the same population that founded the lost Ice Age civilization then that culture would have achieved the same success as it had in the past, and is responsible for the culture and civilization of Western man today as well as that of Asia and every other race that white Europeans people have influenced and advanced over time. As Arthur de Gobineau says in The Inequality of Human Races, a civilization does not decay simply because of a change of government, a disaster, a conquest or an economic collapse,



 but only by a change of blood. This simple fact is what Hancock has hinted to in his belief that a population of glorious technological achievement in the distant past survived regardless of an enormous ecological disaster and then was able to preserve its culture and advance its aims to the present day, the white European culture of Western civilization, and ironically the civilization of much of the Earth through ancient migrations and as being the beneficiaries of ancient and archaic cultures. Regardless of whether Graham Hancock is pro-white or not, he is talented and smart, and his book is worth reading if one is looking in the right places. Our ancient ancestors' most notable contribution to mythology and history was their invention of ancient Vedic culture, which has survived longer than any other civilization on Earth. Even centuries of racial intermixture have not totally wiped away their splendor. It was the ancient Indo-Europeans of northern India who passed down the stories of the Rig Veda through recited oral tradition and eventually into written scripture. One of the most important stories of our ancient ancestors was that of Manu, the father of mankind and the chief hero of India's Great Flood myth. This tale also dealt with a mysterious brotherhood known as the Seven Sages, a reference that also appears in both Mesopotamian and Mesoamerican mythology. Consistent with all three accounts, the Seven Sages and their divine leader were those who brought culture and civilization to humanity and ushered in a golden age. Graham Hancock discusses Manu and his origins in his book Underworld: The Mysterious Origins of Civilization: DE GOBINEAU

 Manu (whose name has the same root as the English word “man”) was the first and greatest patriarch and legislator of the Vedic peoples and is unambiguously described throughout the ancient texts as the preserver and father of mankind and of all living things. Those who called themselves the Aryas, or the Europeans, were considered his divine children. He is known as “Father Manu,” and the gods themselves are called “Manu’s Holy Ones.” In Underworld, Hancock compared Manu to the Egyptian god Osiris, with the same veneration and importance given to both deities by their respective cultures. It seems in both cases it never was quite clear what either Manu, in the Rig Veda, or Osiris, in the Pyramid Texts or the Book of the Dead, did to be placed in such high esteem by their people. What little we know about each seems to indicate that the depth of their importance was unmatched by any other figure in their civilizations. In both cases the progeny of Osiris and Illustration shows Matsya (the fish avatar of Vishnu) pulling a boat carrying Manu and the seven sages during Pralay, the Great Deluge. From the University of Toronto Collection.



 Manu are called the Shining Ones. In both cases their symbol was the Sun, in India represented by the swastika and in Egypt the Sun disk which later became the Aten, a heretical symbol that was intended to replace the old deities in the world's first attempt in remembered history to install a monotheistic faith on a polytheistic people. As we shall soon see, it is the symbol of the swastika that holds the greatest significance to the origins of the European race. Yet we will also see that it has something beyond any earthly significance. The swastika may indeed have otherworldly, even extraterrestrial origins that can be traced back to the very birth of the European gods themselves. Archeologists claim our ancestors, the white proto-Europeans, originated in India, in the northern areas bordering the Hindu and Himalayan mountains and the highlands of Afghanistan. We still see remarkably European-like faces in those areas to this day. One of the most notable was featured on a famous cover of National Geographic, a young woman who years later was tracked down to her home with her home in northern Afghanistan. Her husband granted permission for the photographer and video crew to once again look behind the burka and see the mesmerizing green eyes and Nordic European features, so rare in such a population, one which the original photographer from the 1970s would never forget. Among the Afghans, northern Indians, Iranians and Kurds there are many people who stand out from the crowd as being quite out of place among the other swarthy inhabitants. The peoples of the regions are much lighter-skinned than those of the south; many defy separation from our European populations. This is a physical reality of the European migration that one can't easily dismiss as just random genetic variation. Surprisingly, in 2008 red-haired mummies were discovered in the highlands of Peru as well as preserved in a pond in New Guinea dating back 8,000 years. There seems to be a connection

CHAPTER 3 | 57 Red-haired, light-skinned, green-, gray-, and blue-eyed people abound in the region of what is today Afghanistan. with the period of around 8,000-10,000 years ago, which coincides with the dawn of the Holocene and the rise of agriculture, writing and civilization. This period is also marked by the dominant presence of a distinctive Caucasian-like race, what we would call “Europeans” or “Nordic” racial types that quickly assumed the spot of leaders and engineers of the society. In the last few decades, archeology has revealed that around 10,000 B.C., this planet was dominated by an elite group of agriculturalists who had an intellectual and creative edge on the general population. In effect, the general population was less intelligent and physically apt than the ruling class. In an almost Marxian class struggle, or let us say race struggle, the lower castes have been trying to regain control, and over millennia have nearly succeeded. We see remnants of the race of European priest-kings in the royalty in nearly every nation of today which is predominantly light skinned. Even in those countries which are not ruled by whites or have a white monarchy, their skin tone is still far lighter than the skin tone of their population.

THE BURNING OF THE GREAT LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

CHAPTER + Hidden Knowledge of the Aryan Race idden within the burned-out ruins of the Great Library of Alexandria, the ancient world's most advanced center of learning, were fragments of an old card catalog. One of the charred papyrus scrolls found within made mention of a book written by the Babylonian priest Berossus. The title of this lost book was Babyloniaca. Berossus estimated the time between the "creation of the world" and the "great flood" at 432,000 years, over 200 times longer than the Old Testament account. Frustratingly enough, we will never know all the secrets contained in Berossus's lost history. However, the very existence of such an ancient document compels modern scholars to re-examine the true origins and age of white humanity. Ultimately, Berossus's rediscovered history implies that human civilization could be far older than previously believed. Berossus estimated the extent of mankind's duration on this planet to be thousands of years older than currently believed. Berossus, who was the head of the temple organization in the third century B.C., roughly between 258

 and 253 B.C., wrote several eyewitness accounts about the existence of a mythic hero known as Oannes. This individual was credited with, among other things, teaching the ancient people wisdom and the rudiments of civilization. The name Oannes is the Greek rendering of the Babylonian “Uanna,” a name used by the god Adapa, a son of Ea. In Sumerian mythology, Ea was the god of wisdom who it is said brought civilization to Eridu, the first city and knowledge to his son Adapa but not eternal life. In his astounding book The Ancient Alien Question the late Philip Coppens wrote concerning Oannes: What was remarkable about Oannes was not only that he taught people how to create temples, compile laws, and use geometry, but that he rose out of the Persian Gulf at daytime and returned to this watery abode at night. He had the body of a fish, but underneath the figure of a man—he was, by all accounts, nonhuman. (Coppens 2011, 197) I don't think Oannes was nonhuman. Some have speculated that Oannes wore a suit of armor and rode an advanced seagoing vessel rather than a spaceship. Nor do I agree with Giorgio Tsouklas and think our ancestors were just writing down what they saw in innocent verse unable to properly describe what was happening. The languages of the ancients did possess the vocabulary to describe, however different, gray aliens and diskshaped craft if that was indeed what they were witnessing. The late mythologist Joseph Campbell knew it well when he pointed out, that for our ancestors, mythology was a form of discourse, the way science fiction and novel writing is today. TSOUKLAS

 What the genetic and archeological record is telling us is that in ancient times there was an influx, a presence of ancient Caucasian peoples with superior technology encountering less advanced people at an early date. If you go back far enough into Mesopotamian history (c. 10,000-15,000 B.C.) even more advanced societies are farther north, the more primitive peoples are farther south in what are now the Arab countries and Africa. It was only with the expansion of the first farmers in Anatolia, who were genetically light-skinned and eyed, and those from around the Black Sea region, in the Balkans and in Europe, coming down into the Near East, and south into Africa, that civilization spreads, at least in accordance with a more mainstream timeline. This concept is further expressed in this author's own theory which states that an ancient race of proto-Indo-European giants, that existed prior to the onset of the last Ice Age, was uniquely responsible for the founding of human civilization. This race lit the first spark of world culture prior to 20,000 B.C., and continued as mankind's benefactors, bringing his culture to its highest level of sophistication up until modern times. The theory also states that early man had idolized the technologically advanced and physically imposing proto-IndoEuropeans thus giving rise to legends of giants and gods, and the many wars and conflicts with such races as prevalent with many world mythologies. The Ancient Aryan theory does not propose that presentday white Europeans are the same Ancient Aryans of old, nor are they their direct descendants; however, it does propose that the proto-Aryans were indeed a former advanced race, and that all people possess, to a greater or lesser degree, this ancient Caucasoid DNA. It is those of white European descent, however, who no doubt have the highest degree of this fallen racial element. In

 the past, these giants, whom the Babylonians and Sumerians called Anunnaki, were the priests and rulers of ancient civilization. Their mythology was tied to astrology and to the heavens, and increasingly associated with the stars. They were regarded as supernatural beings from the heavens themselves, when in fact, they were simply a far more ancient race of terrestrial beings, of great power and technology. How then could primitives coming out of the Stone Age have the knowledge to create such astronomically and mathematically precise monuments such as Carnac in modern-day France? We are learning that human mental capacity was no less fruitful 10,000 or 20,000 years ago than it is today, and rather the lack of technology itself, freed up the mind to work on overdrive to solve the hardest problems. Our early development of astrology, at least among the intelligentsia, not the great majority of people, was Vital to our achievements as a race. In a far more recent era, the German mystic and author Karl Maria Wiligut aka Weisthor (1866-1946), a member of Heinrich Himmler's personal staff during the reign of National Socialist Germany, also was privy to an alternative historical timeline. Wiligut claimed to have descended from a long line of Germanic priest-kings known as Asa-UanaSippe. Wiligut placed the ancient Teutonic race on a timeline far more ancient than that proposed by academic prehistorians. For him, ancient German history began in an extraordinary 228,000 B.C. This date is supported by the Sanskrit writings of ancient India, which were written down during ancient Aryan times. These texts describe a lost culture known as the Rama empire,

CHAPTER 4 | 63 featuring the Seven Rishi Cities, a system of ancient metropolises to which Harappa, a city associated with the Indus Valley civilization, belonged. The dynastic Egyptians also recalled a mystical age known as Zep Tepi, the First Time. In this forgotten world, the gods themselves—Osiris, Isis, Set, Horus, Thoth, and others—are said to have walked the Earth alongside mankind. Many myths and legends describe a time when Earth was ruled by the gods, not only the Egyptian Osiris, but also the Hindu Rama and the Greek Poseidon. ANCIENT WHITES AS THE CREATORS OF CULTURE For centuries, there have been reports of ancient Caucasoid peoples thriving in remote corners of the world who later vanished mysteriously from history. These accounts speak of white, red-haired giants and yellow-haired barbarians in countries now almost exclusively populated by non-Caucasian peoples. In time, modern archeologists found traces of their millenniaold corpses preserved in desert sands or frigid glaciers. Even samples of their DNA would eventually be discovered. In addition to such physical remains, a wealth of historical and mythological evidence, both in written form and oral tradition, spoke of lost civilizations consisting of fair-skinned gods and light-eyed benefactors who helped establish new cultures. According to numerous North American Indian accounts, at the dawn of their society, they were visited by a great white god arriving from a land located across the sea, who established their new mode of life, then departed, promising to someday return. Indeed, Laird Scranton noted a number of primitive tribes which have myths and legends that correspond with one another but who are geographically separated by enormous distances:

64 | RISE OF THE ARYANS These include," he writes, "the cultures of the modern-day Dogon tribe of Mali, the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Buddhists, the Tibetan Na-Kni tribe, and the ancient Chinese. In each of these cultures," Scranton concludes, "there is an abiding belief that civilizing skills relating to agriculture, weaving, pottery, metallurgy, stone masonry, the domestication of animals, and written language—among others—were intentionally given to humanity in some remote era by knowledgeable, quasi-mythical ancestor-teachers or ancestor-deities. These gods were not brutal conquerors but ennoblers of humankind. To our ancestors, those who inhabited the western part of Eurasia, we were not made in the image of the gods' likeness but rather the gods were a mirror reflection of ours. In Aryan culture, these gods are exemplified by the Greek Olympians and the Teutonic Aesir among others. The ancient Greek world was referred to by the Hellenes as "A Land of Gods and Monsters." COLLINS Egypt and its civilization | also were created by our ances©} tors, a forgotten tribe of ancient s Caucasians finally revealed to us through King Tut's very DNA FS and eventually many other dis~| coveries both genetic and archeological. In his book Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods, Andrew Collins made a reasonable effort to 4 theorize about the ancient leg| end of the "Watchers" as de4 scribed in the Book of Enoch s!] and the Nephilim from Gen

COLLINS

CHAPTER 4 | 65 esis. Collins goes on to explain the Book of Enoch, which, of course, is a non-canonical text not included in the Bible [except in the Ethiopian and Eritrean Tewahedo churches —Ed. |: [It] recounts how Enoch, while resting in his bed one night, is approached by two strange beings of angelic appearance. Named Watchers, they ask him to accompany them on a tour of the Seven Heavens, one which includes the Garden of Righteousness, where the four rivers of Paradise take their rise, while another leads to the abode of the angels. When in the Watchers' heavenly settlement, Enoch is shown a prison in which a group of these angelic beings are incarcerated. On asking what crime they have committed, the patriarch is informed that 200 of their number disobeyed the laws of heaven by descending among mortal kind and taking wives for themselves. Collins states: After reading the book of Enoch, I became convinced that these Watchers, or "fallen ones," like the Anunnaki of Sumero-Akkadian tradition, were very powerful human individuals who lived during some distant age of humankind. They were advanced enough to give us the rudiments of civilization, recalled in the manner in which the fallen angels revealed to mortal kind the forbidden arts and sciences of heaven. What is more, their sexual liaisons with the "daughters of men" expressed their quite obvious human nature, as well as their ability to procreate in order to produce flesh-and-blood offspring that resembled both themselves and their mortal wives. In the Book of Enoch, they are described as tall, with flowing white or blond hair, ruddy complexions, and mesmerizing eyes that shone as brightly as the Sun. One might compare this description with later depiction of the Chinese Sun gods that supposedly built the great white pyramids of ancient

 China, structures that are in plain sight but that the Chinese government refuses to admit exist. They are linked not only to tall, blond gods but also to astrology. The Catholic Encyclopedia describes the development of the archaic science of astrology in the ancient world: The history of astrology is an important part of the history of the development of civilization, it goes back to the early days of humans. ... Astrology was ... the fostersister of astronomy, the science of the investigation of the heavens. ... According to the belief of the early civilized races of the East, the stars were the source and at the same time the heralds of everything that happened, and the right to study the “godlike science” of astrology was a privilege of the priesthood. This was the case in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the oldest centers of civilization known to us in the East. The most ancient dwellers on the Euphrates, the Akkado-Sumerians, were believers in judicial astrology, which

An illustration depicts Chaldean nobles.

CHAPTER 4 | 67 was closely interwoven with their worship of the stars. The same is true of their successors, the Babylonians and Assyrians, who were the chief exponents of astrology in antiquity. ... The Assyro-Babylonian priests (Chaldeans) were the professional astrologers of classical antiquity. In its origin Chaldaic astrology also goes back to the worship of stars; this is proved by the religious symbolism of the most ancient cuneiform texts of the zodiac. The oldest astrological document extant is the work called “Namar-Beli” (Illumination of Bel) composed for King Sargon I (end of the third millennium B.C.) and contained in the cuneiform library of King Asurbanipal (668-626 B.C.). ... Even in the time of Chaldean, which should be called Assyrian, astrology, the five planets, together with the Sun and Moon, were divided according to their character and their position in the zodiac as well as according to their position in the 12 houses. As star of the Sun, Saturn was the great planet and ruler of the heavens. ... The Egyptians and Hindus were as zealous astrologers as the nations on the Euphrates and Tigris. The dependence of the early Egyptian star (Sun) worship (the basis of the worship of Osiris) upon early Chaldaic influences belongs to the still unsettled question of the origin of early Egyptian civilization. The late Dorothy M. Murdock (19602015) cites archeologist Alexander Marshack’s The Roots of Civilization, in which he discusses the discovery of what he calls “calendar sticks,” made from ancient |¥ bones and inscribed with markings that formed into lunar calendars. He estimated some of these artifacts dated to around iy 25,000 or 35,000 years ago. One of these . MN ~~] artifacts is the “Ishango bone.” It was dis- [JF peed © MuRDOCH covered at Lake Edward in Zaire, and pos- Ha

 Cycles of the Moon portrayed on a bone at Abri Blanchard, France. sibly dated to 16,000-21,000 B.C. Marshack found other such bones. Some dated from the Upper Paleolithic (30,000-10,000 B.C.) or Aurignacian culture. In his book In Search of Ancient Astronomies, astronomer and past-director of Los Angeles Griffith Observatory Dr. Edwin Krupp relates: The Blanchard bone, a small piece of bone found in the Dordogne region of France inscribed by some CroMagnon individual about 20,000 years ago, has a complicated pattern of marks. The shapes of the marks vary, and the sequence curves around in a serpentine pattern. In Marshack's view the turns in the sequence represent, on one side, the times of dark, new Moon, and on the other, bright full Moon. Statistical analyses may not support Marshack's interpretations, but similar batons and sticks are carved for the same purpose by the Nicobar Islanders in the Bay of Bengal. We have forgotten who and what we are. This ignorance is what Graham Hancock calls racial amnesia, a complete loss of our science, technology, history, and culture. This total collapse of the lost Caucasian civilization of prehistory is comparable with the fall of classical civilization and Europe's descent into the Dark Ages. As Carl Sagan notes: "It was as if the entire civilization had undergone some self-inflicted brain

 surgery, and most of its memories, discoveries, ideas and passions were extinguished irrevocably. The loss was incalculable." (Sagan 1980, 336) The Great Library of Alexandria may have fallen almost a thousand years ago, but the ideas of science, of rigorously and dispassionately recording what was happening to the humans of Europe and the Near East, have had a long-lasting impact on our Civilization today. Many of the documents have indeed survived and re-emerged into Western European society from Muslim academics at the time of the crusades. The Islamic community preserved many of the texts and ideas from The famed Venus of Willendorf, crafted by an unknown artist of the Aurignacian culture. Classical antiquity and for that we owe a great debt to that ancient Eastern society. The passion for knowledge, the lusting to know that which is not known, is fundamental to human nature. This concept is best encapsulated in the story of Adam and Eve and the Tree of Good and Evil, as being human were not just tempted by the serpent but by human nature itself. We have many challenges in the future; let us continue to nurture the desire for learning and the acquisition of knowledge. It will be our salvation.

ADOLF HITLER

CHAPTER 5 Bloodline of the Gods “Between the time when the oceans drank Atlantis, and the rise of the sons of Aryas, there was an age undreamed of. And unto this, Conan, destined to wear the jeweled crown of Aquilonia upon a troubled brow. It is I, his chronicler, who alone can tell thee of his saga. Let me tell you of the days of high adventure!” —FROM THE 1982 FILM CONAN THE BARBARIAN or almost three centuries, European linguists, anthropologists and geneticists have been searching for the true origins of the Indo-European, or Aryan, peoples. Many of us identify the term “Aryan” with German National Socialism, while some academics propose that Aryans are non-existent people invented by Adolf Hitler to enhance a feeling of Germanic supremacy. This is of course false. According to the online resource Ancient History Encyclopedia: The term “Aryan” has had a history filled with controversy. The source of the English word Aryan comes from the Sanskrit word “rya,” which is the self-designation used by the Vedic Indic people who migrated into the Indian subcontinent about 1500 B.C. The Sanskrit term has a cog

 ‘ ee ae a « _* a, a ie ee aw a SoS. — "> I ln en 2 Ne > a= ee pguheo Sp I SOR aed > . Sg 3° 7a sorm * Oe oF Fe at eS SW Members of the German Tibet expedition of May 1938 to August 1939. nate in the Iranian word “arya,” which is also a self-designation. Both the Sanskrit and the Iranian terms descend from a form, “ rya,” that was used by the Indo-Iranian tribes to refer to themselves, a term which is also connected to the source of the country-name “Iran,” from a phrase meaning Kingdom of the Aryans. Historically, the Aryans were a group of ancient peoples from the Russian steppes, who built a vast area of primordial city-states in southern Siberia around 3500 B.C. These same “Aryans” conquered Europe, Iran and India and established the largest language family in existence, Indo-European. But most people use “Aryan” as a synonym to denote those of the white or European race. In that respect, I use the term “Aryan” in the same way. But we must look beyond this idea of the Indo-European language and culture to define the term. The white race, beyond its association with latter-day Aryans, has a history of profound antiquity. The white race and its Pre-Aryan heritage antedate anything that exists globally. “The Aryan race” was a term coined in 1819 by German philologist and founder

 of the modern Romantic tradition in Germany, Friedrich Schlegel. It applies to not only the Proto-Indo-Europeans who dispersed upon the Eurasian continent 6,000-10,000 years ago, but rather to our people described in the broadest sense. By this I'm referring directly to white Europeans both culturally and racially. Since the defeat of the Third Reich and the destruction of the SS-Ahnenerbe and its efforts to illuminate our Aryan past, several scholars and assorted intellectuals have come forth to re-examine the Aryan question. Others had researched our beginnings even before the rise of National Socialist Germany. Those who dismiss the idea of the Aryans as blond and blue-eyed, as if Hitler created it out of the whole cloth to deceive German people, must look at these mummies and other ancient examples in wall paintings and human remains from the Tokharian civilization of western China and ask what further evidence is there for the argument. The Tarim mummies are taller, blonder and fairer than any living descendants of the Aryans today. We, as scholars and as thoughtful individuals, mindful of certain cultural taboos that have existed since World War II, are so quick to judge words like "white" or "Aryan" or "Nordic" even "Teutonic," as being created for the purpose of demeaning other races, we fail to recognize the importance of the Aryan contribution to Western civilization and the inherent right of the descendants of the Aryans for self-preservation, cultural pride and self-determination. According to Hindu beliefs, the father of the Aryans was Manu, or in English "Man." Thus in English the word "Man" more properly signifies "Aryan." The Indo-Europeans, also known as the Aryans, first exploded into recorded history in

 with the first Aryan invasions of the Near East. Linguists and geneticists alike trace their origins to at least 11,000 years ago. In my book Forgotten Worlds, released in 2011 by Bear & Company, I discussed the discovery of ancient hominid fossils of incredible antiquity located in what is now the Republic of Georgia in the Caucasus region of southwestern Asia. Regarding the discovery of these mysterious and controversial bones, I wrote the following: A new discovery in the former Soviet Republic of Georgia now links a major phase in human evolution to Europe, not Africa. This discovery is a portion of a skull that exhibits features similar to a Homo habilis. What perplexed those who found the skull was the fact that a very primitive hominid species, which was 2.7 million years old, had been found in Europe at a time prior to the supposed colonization of the Old World by Homo erectus. According to mainstream science, 3.7 million years ago was the time of Lucy, a more primitive hominid called Australopithecus; more advanced hominid species were not in Europe at that time. (Gore 2002) This find in Georgia suggests that Europe played a pivotal role in the evolution of the human species and that many of us share a direct lineage from Europe. The Dmanisi fossils have not been conclusively identified, but they may be an earlier form of Homo erectus, or possibly a new species, Homo georgicus. It now seems possible that the first of our species to become a habitual upright walker did so in Eurasia, in a region whose climate at the time, 3.7 million years ago, was similar to that of modern-day Europe. (Gore 2002) The accepted paradigm of human evolution, maintained for half a century, says that fully evolved specimens of Homo erectus left Africa over a million years ago to establish

 themselves throughout Europe and Asia. But the Dmanisi finds change all of that. Now it seems that more primitive forms of hominids made it as far as Europe and the Caucasus, and once there continued to evolve into more modern forms. It would have seemed preposterous just a few short years ago to even suggest that Europe, not Africa, could play such a decisive role in human evolution or that the birthplace of the Proto-Indo-Europeans could also be the nursery of our human ancestors. It is interesting that since that time, nearly seven years ago, almost nothing has been said regarding these fossils, and the universities and academics continue to preach the Out of Africa theory as proven gospel. The age of humanity and more specifically, European humanity is also of primary concern. A team of South African archeologists in the early 20th century successfully completed an analysis of the archeological site of A skull found in Georgia, then part of the Soviet Union, closely resembles Homo habilis. It has been dated to prior to the arrival of Homo erectus. Some speculate it may be a new hominid species, Homo georgicus.

 Great Zimbabwe and concluded that it was the product of an ancient white civilization. German archeologist Carl Mauch thought it was built by ancient Israelites for the queen of Sheba. This appears not to be the case. Later in the mid-1960s the site was reexamined and determined to be the handiwork of native Africans. Again, it was clear that native Africans did not build the site either. Unlike Gobekli Tepe which has the existence of nearby sophisticated cultures both post-dating and antedating its construction, Zimbabwe has no such native African culture. There have been proven remains of red-haired mummies in New Guinea and in north Africa. The fact that this ancient white civilization was never further pursued is unfortunate. It could have been a missing link to many mysteries of nearby African lore describing ghostlike spirits or gods with pale faces in their mythology, such as presented in the Dogon tribe of Mali, which says pale spirits from the sky gave them sacred astronomical knowledge, the same knowledge that the people of Europe had invented thounee — =. > ad ; 3 The ancient walls of Greater Zimbabwe, which was certainly not a modern European enclosure to hold captured African slaves.

 sands of years into the past. Arthur Kemp wrote in March of the Titans, that Old European, or Mediterranean populations, had migrated to the Indus Valley and founded the Harappan civilization. This statement is proven by skeletal remains found at the Harappan cities. Their skeletal structure and skull dimensions match that of southern Europeans and Near Eastern populations of that time: The trail begins with the earliest recorded occurrences of the swastika in Samarra in central Mesopotamia and Susa in western Iran, where clear swastikas appear on pottery from about 4000 B.C. Both civilizations are Aryan in origin and are closely related to the Scythians, often called the forerunners of the Celts. About 3000 B.C., the swastika was depicted on pottery from Troy in northwestern Asia Minor and, somewhat later, on seals from the Harappan civilization. The “swastika” also appears in the New World, but most of these were not true swastikas. However, the swastika does appear in its true Old-World form among the Hopewell Indians of Ohio. True swastikas were discovered on pottery found in the 1890s. It has also been suggested that the Swiderians, which Andrew Collins suggests built Gobekli Tepe and that I have identified as proto-Aryans, could have expanded across Siberia and also traveled across the Bering Strait, or by boat along the Pacific Coast line, and settled in North America, becoming the basis of the blond and red-haired giant myths so prevalent in Native American tradition. They could have easily brought forth the swastika symbol, which has also appeared on shell ornaments and at Chaco Canyon but in a variable form. Scholars have provided a considerable number of theories for the symbolic meaning of the swastika: that it represents the Sun, Moon, the yearly rotation of Ursa Major, cardinal points, eternity, Zeus, Baal, fire, several Hindu deities (among

 Swastikas Around the World

The swastika has been an artistic motif used by many white cultures for millennia. At right is a portion of an ancient Greek vase clearly showing multiple swastikas. Below, a swastika used on a Cretan vase. Left, a Bronze Age Mykenaean figure with swastika symbols, the Louvre. Above left, an Etruscan pendant with swastika - symbols, Bolsena, Italy, 700-650 B.C., the Louvre. Above right, a swastika on a Greek silver stater coin from Corinth, 6th century B.C.

Mykenaean figure with swastika symbols, the Louvre. Above left, an Etruscan pendant with swastika symbols, Bolsena, Italy, 700–650 B.C., the Louvre. Above right, a swastika on a Greek silver stater coin from Corinth, 6th century B.C.

 them Agni, Indra, Vishnu, and Ganesh), light, forked lightning, water, the union of sexes, fertility, and a fire-making apparatus known as the fire drill. The swastika is not the only racial signature of the ancient world that indicates an Indo-European presence. Nor can archeology alone hope to explain the cultural and technological preponderance of the race itself, as it exists throughout the known world. Even in societies which, outwardly, show no indication of European or Aryan involvement in their evolution or link to the genetic origins, there nonetheless exists a strong presence of Aryan or Nordic-looking gods and goddesses in their mythologies and traditions. This includes the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Africans, native Americans, Melanesians, Papua New Guineans, Australians, New Zealanders and Easter Islanders—all feature myths attributing the creation of their people by fair-skinned, blond- or red-haired giants. Understanding these tales and their ancient genesis, is even more important to us as they detail remnants of a forgotten chapter in white and Aryan history which must be looked at with greater scrutiny, as well as giving us a renewed optimism regarding our own white civilization. Our culture is indeed resilient, and we must continue to look to the past for further justification and inspiration for our current circumstance. Only by reaching into the past, will we be able to claim the future for one and for all. That is our challenge. That is our destiny.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

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CHAPTER 6 Mysteries of Aryan Mongolia hen this writer was a 13-year-old boy, I can remember discovering a crate of vintage National Geographic magazines beneath a pile of other boxes in my friend’s attic. | opened up one of the issues, to a feature article on Roy Chapman Andrews"’s expedition to the Gobi Desert in search of the origins of mankind. Historians today claim he was one of the inspirations for “Indiana Jones.” Andrews even wore a fedora and carried a bullwhip and pistol. Central Asia, so the article mentioned, was also where the Aryan, or Indo-European, homeland had long been believed to have been located. Central Asia, as the article continued, was also where the mummies of ancient white people had been found by explorers Sir Aurel Stein and Folke Bergman in 1902. The article had a very lasting effect on the direction my career would take. I was fascinated by the reality that there were Europeans, white people such as myself, living in Central Asia and parts of China thousands of years ago, long before

 a ate OE hoes ee i rear & ig * 9s ‘ Ei Sir Aurel Stein is shown (with dog) during his 1910 Tarim Basin dig. Europe as we know it even existed, who had a different culture and spoke another language, but were nevertheless ancestral to Europe or were close sisters to our bloodline. These whiteskinned, oftentimes blond-haired, blue-eyed Asians were not only, in some cases, ancestral to Europeans, but to the majority of Americans, and to me. When I considered the possibility that we, white Europeans, could have migrated from Central Asia and not the other way around, I smiled at the suggestion. Central Asia has always fascinated me. Together with Mongolia, parts of China, Russia, and numerous other countries, Central Asia is one of the largest single land areas in the entire world. In the 5th century B.C. it was home to an ancient Aryanspeaking race known as the Scythians. They are believed by some to be the direct forerunners of the Kelts. Others, such as myself, see them as ancestral to the Germanic or Slavic tribes. Although they left no written records, their history was chronicled by the Greek historian Herodotus (c. 484-420 B.C.) who reported that the Scythian warriors, battle-hardened and blood

CHAPTER 6 | 83 thirsty, drank from the skulls of their victims. The Scythians were able horse riders and dedicated militarists. Herodotus said they were exceptionally skilled with use of the sword and the bow. They did not occupy towns, as they were nomadic, but fearlessly defended their burial grounds, dotted with their mounds or kurgans. The Scythian kings had the most elaborate burials of any known royalty. Herodotus's description is confirmed by modern archeology. They consisted of large pits capped by tent-like timber structures and were built to house the king, his retainers and his horses. This sometimes included up to 300 in one tomb, and also included fabulous golden objects. (Mallory and Mair, 37) The character and physical nature of these first true Aryan Nordics were no doubt shaped by the nature of their environment. The white, or Nordic, race may have existed prior to the development of the Aryan culture, but as the Nordic race moved out into the Russian steppes from its initial homeland in the north, rs | | ii A portion of a golden Scythian comb displays Scythian steppe riders in battle. The horse was an extremely important part of Scythian daily life.

84 | RISE OF THE ARYANS A Turkish stone circle is shown in front of a kurgan. this author speculates that this was the environment in which it produced its own, distinct Aryan cultural and racial identity. For the most part, it contains endless grasslands or prairies known as steppes, which seem to stretch to the horizon in virtually every direction. It is these featureless plains that have been the downfall of more than one invading army over the millennia. Central Asia also contains inhospitable deserts, most notably the Gobi and Taklamakan deserts. It is also the location of the highest mountain peaks in the entire world, the Himalayan mountains surrounded by large areas of thick forest. The word “eden” in most ancient Near Eastern languages means “steppe” rather than “garden.” Modern archaeological evidence now points to the Kurgan culture of the Pontic Caspian Steppe region of Russia as the most likely place from which the ancestors of the Aryan race, who in mythology the Norse call Askr and Embla.

 The Kurgan model of Proto-Indo-European (PIE) origins has been sustained since 1966 by Lithuanian archeologist Marija Gimbutas (1921-94). She places the homeland of the ancient Aryans in a “large area of steppes and forests that stretch from southern Russia and Ukraine to the north of the Caspian and Black seas. She identifies the PIE people with the Kurgan culture, whose IE character is undisputed by anyone, finds its origins in the region of the Urals and the lower course of the Volga, and more distantly in the steppes of central Russian Asia and of western Turkmenistan.” Gimbutas also adequately explained the spread of Aryan cultural values and belief systems indicative of the Indo-European tribe. “From the middle of the 5th millennium, the Kurgan people, via a series of migratory waves, progressively spread their funerary rites throughout Europe, along with the metallurgy of bronze, a pantheon dominated by celestial gods, a system having the Sun as a central motif, a patriarchal and patrilocal model of soRoy Chapman Andrews, the man who most likely inspired the fictional character Indiana Jones. Here he is shown in 1920 riding his horse Kublai Khan in Mongolia

 eat saaatelehre tot ee wes _ SN Serr . b pe 4 cs be sae yy i 4 ; i oO. ae ‘ ats ale a . ~“ F . & ™ ‘et 4 ‘. . op er ~ fer, aA A Oe ~~ PR. » Ss haqorm 164 A drawing by the former director of the National Museum of Mongolian History recreates the Dongoin shiree as it looked in ancient times. ciety, a pastoral way of life, and the use of the domestic horse and chariot.” This has significant relevance to the Scythian argument. Gimbutas places the homeland of the Proto-Indo-Europeans on the steppes of southern Russia in the Neolithic Age. This was confirmed already by Otto Schrader in 1883. It was further endorsed by a number of linguists and archeologists following him. Prior to World War I, some scholars linked this idea to the Pre-Scythian cultural development of southern Russia thus giving it its own Russification, which Gimbutas’s later interpretation never employed. Yet there are apparent similarities throughout steppe cultures whether either by cultural convergence, or truly because of common roots. There is no doubt a strong propensity of Nordic blood throughout the ancient peoples of the steppes, and in the ancient peoples of Russia. In fact, in Russia one will find the most ancient elements of the white race anywhere on Earth. In the end, we may find the final elements will be in Russia, as well.

CHAPTER 6 | 87 This 2016˚Osaka University aéfial photo shows the ancient ruins6n Dongoin shiree. In 2016, an 8th-century Turkic monument in eastern Mongolia was discovered by a joint team from Osaka University and the Institute of History and Archeology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. The structure (referred to as Dongoin shiree) featured “Turkic runic inscriptions,” the largest Turkic symbols ever found in Mongolia, inscribed on a series of 14 stone pillars, surrounding a massive platformed structure. Since its announcement, it has earned much attention by the world press. This has prompted some independent researchers to speculate on whether there is a connection between the builders of this structure and the former populations that existed in Chinese Turkestan such as we see represented among the Tarim, or Caucasian mummies of nearby western China. There is no doubt some similarities in the shape of the primitive wooden posts with those found in the burial sites of the Tarim mummies and those of the 14 stone pillars featured around the platform. The inscriptions on the Turkic monument clearly were of non-Aryan and non-European origin, however. Racially, the Mongols and the Mongol kingdoms

This 2016 Osaka University aerial photo shows the ancient ruins on Dongoin shiree.

 monuments of southern Siberia. The megalith-ringed mound is located in the Valley of the Kings, in the Minusinsk Basin. Here, several thousand years ago, there was the Tagar culture, where bones of the leaders, over six or even seven feet tall, were found. were mixed and typically featured many Indo-European tribes among them all the way up to modern times. These tribes spoke a Turkic language, but were racially and culturally very diverse. Again the standard rule of thumb in archeology must be remembered: Culture and language is not the same as the biological reality of race. The study of DNA in analyzing the past is vital to the study of the development and migration of peoples. DNA testing of both modern and ancient samples taken from sites ranging from Siberia to Southeast Asia demonstrated the strong presence of distinctive Caucasoid haplogroups in East Asian DNA. According to the re-discoverer of the Tarim mummies, Dr. Victor Mair, the

The great Salbyk Kurgan is one of the most majestic and mysterious ancient

CHAPTER 6 | 89 once predominant race in Central Asia, prior to 3500 B.C., was not the typical East Asian type, but individuals that resemble a more Nordic, Indo-European form of mankind entirely. (Sepehr 2015, 111) One of the well-known discoveries of these ancient white populations is from ancient Chinese Turkestan, the Tokharian mummies of Central Asia, an ancient race of conquerors who were blond-haired, blue-eyed and were well over 6 ft. tall as their ancient and perfectly preserved mummified remains clearly indicate. The cultures in Chinese Turkestan were clearly of Aryan origin. The reality of such monuments, as the one found recently in Mongolia can easily be attributed to Aryan not Asiatic origins, or at least partially so. The dominant population in Mongolia, western China and the rest of Central Asia was the white race in ancient times. Therefore, even in the 8th century, those genetic qualities still must have played a significant role in the kind of people that were the builders of the monument.

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CHAPTER 7 Ancient Aryans in the Land of the Dragon n

the early 1990s the solidity of Asian origins was forever challenged. Early in that century, the vast tomb of China's first emperor was unearthed featuring an entire army of terracotta soldiers individually carved and ornamented as if poised to follow the emperor into the afterlife. While the terracotta soldiers merely affirmed Chinese assumptions about their own origins, another discovery dating back to the first years of the 20th century, and eventually rediscovered nearly 100 years later, would prove damaging to the Chinese worldview. As mentioned in Chapter 3 and Chapter 6, scattered across the desert sands from the Gobi Desert to the westernmost frontiers of Chinese Central Asia were mummies so different from the standard East Asian population that they indicated a history spurred on by visitors from the West. Their remains became known as the Caucasian mummies of China. They were so named because of their reddish-blond hair, Nordic facial features and European-style clothing.

 Since the turn of the 20th century, many European explorers had penetrated the western frontiers of China. They reported finding numerous ancient mummies with distinct Caucasian features dotting the Tarim Basin. Among these stalwart individuals was Sven Hedin, a modern-day Swedish explorer whose brash and relentless drive and wanderlust resembled the expeditionary leaders of his Norse forebears. Some of the notable historical figures who had honored him include Theodore Roosevelt, Paul von Hindenburg, and even Adolf Hitler in 1936, 1939 and 1940. Other noteworthy explorers who blazed the trail of ultimate discovery included German archeologist and ethnologist Albert von Le Coq and the British archeologist Sir Aurel Stein, whose investigations produced one of the first known photographs of a Tarim mummy in 1910. Neither Hedin nor Stein fully understood the ultimate historical and evolutionary significance of their discoveries. Another famed explorer of the early 20th century was Sven Hedin's Swedish countryman Folke Bergman who also added much to our early knowledge of the Tarim Basin. He succeeded in giving one of the very first descriptions of the Lop Desert and the many graves he visited. He remains a significant figure in the quest to further understand the significance of the Tarim Basin in the story of humanity. In his journal he writes: As one approaches the hill, the top of it seems to be covered by a whole forest of upright toghraq [black poplar] trunks but standing too close together to be dead trees. They were presently found to be erect posts with the tops splintered by the strong winds. On the surface of the hill, particularly on the slopes there were a lot of strange, curved, heavy planks, and everywhere situated across withered human bones, scattered skeletons, remains of dismembered mummies and rags of wick woven materials. Some of the mummies had long, dark hair and incredibly well

 preserved faces, even an almost fair complexion. From others a ghastly-looking skull grinned out of a partly preserved blackened skin. I shall never forget the sublime expression on the face of the mummy! On the dark, flowing hair, parted in the middle she wore a yellow-pointed felt cap with red cords; her brow was high and noble, her eyes slightly closed, as if she were on the point of falling asleep; she had a fine aquiline nose and thin lips, slightly parted, and showing a glimpse of the teeth in a quiet, timeless smile. (Bergman 1935) There were several other Late Bronze Age burials scattered in and around the Tarim Basin region. Among them, were included the grave sites at Bozdong, Aqsu-Konashadar County, near the northwest edge of the Tarim Basin, which were first unearthed in 1985, under much secrecy. Shui Tao from Nanjing University explained: One of the tombs, M41, is an oval-shaped grave with a mound of stone on the ground above it. In the grave, about twenty skeletons consisting of 8 males, 11 females, and 1 child were placed in confused positions. Grave goods include pottery, bronze, iron, bone, stone, and golden wares. The pottery includes bowls with round bottoms, cups with handles, and teapots with handles and spouts. All the pottery is shaped by hand and has no decorations on the surface. Bronze objects are mainly ornamenting, consisting of buttons, bells, and pendants. Iron objects are small tools and weapons. They include knives, arrowheads, nails, and band hooks. Bronze objects are mostly pendants, as well as ornaments and the like. (Tao, 1:162-163) In addition to continued reports of out-of-place mummies and forgotten populations of Caucasian nomads, Frenchman Ferdinand Grenard, between 1891 and 1893, concluded that the original inhabitants of the Tarim Basin were Caucasian.

 (Baumer, 21) According to conventional wisdom, there were two main waves of Indo-European migration into the Tarim Basin, Mongolia and the west of China. The first is the Tokharian wave, which was divided into two groups, Tokharian A and Tokharian B. The first entrance into Central Asia was supposed to have occurred between 3500 B.C. to 2000 B.C. The second wave of immigration happened around 1150 B.C. and lasted for several centuries, concluding in 900 B.C. at the beginning of the Central Asian Iron Age. (Baumer, 29) These later immigrants were identified as a northern Persian group known as the Saka. Near the Qawrighul cemetery, at a place called the Ordeck necropolis, numerous Saka or Indo-Iranian tombs were found. “One of the most important sites of the later Bronze Age is Zaghunluq.” (Baumer, 29) Evidence found in these tombs, including grave offerings and human remains mixed with animal remains, indicated they practiced both agriculture and pastoralism and lived sometime between 1200 and 700 B.C. From the Yanbulaq cemetery burials in shaft graves, the deceased was often placed on a wooden platform with a reed mat. Rich and diverse offerings that parallel the early nomadic inventory from the Eurasian steppes include arrowheads, plain mirrors, astralagi, (cowry) shells, earrings, beads, and a small bronze, iron, bone, agate and felt. (Davis-Kimball, 1:243) Christoph Baumer made further speculation as to the ethnic heritage of these early displaced European peoples. In his view, it is possible that persons of Tibetan stock, the Qiang, had migrated to Xinjiang. In Central China, inscribed on oracle bones of Yin princes from 1200 B.C., there is given clear evidence of Qiang occupancy. Since the western Qiang in those days lived in Gansu and western Qinghai in the northeast of Tibet, both bordering on the Tarim Basin, it may be supposed

 = A photograph published in The New York Times, May 30, 1947, most likely taken by James Gaussman, shows the largest Chinese pyramid. For many decades the Communist Chinese government refused to even admit that this and other pyramids existed for fear that they might find the remains of the non-Chinese builders inside—possibly 8,000 years old. that Tibetans migrated to Chinese Turkestan. The morphological analysis of Zaghunluk skulls permits the conjecture that in the northwestern Tarim Basin a certain intermixture had taken place among the Saka, Tokharians and Qiang. (Baumer, 30) Ancient Chinese texts identified a group of people known as the Wusun and the Yuezhi. There is much documented about their dealings throughout the Tarim Basin, Outer Mongolia and in the Central Asian state of Bactria. They were depicted as treacherous, yellow-haired barbarians with a propensity for destruction. In his monumental and controversial work, The Passing of the Great Race, Madison Grant said the following with regard to this people:

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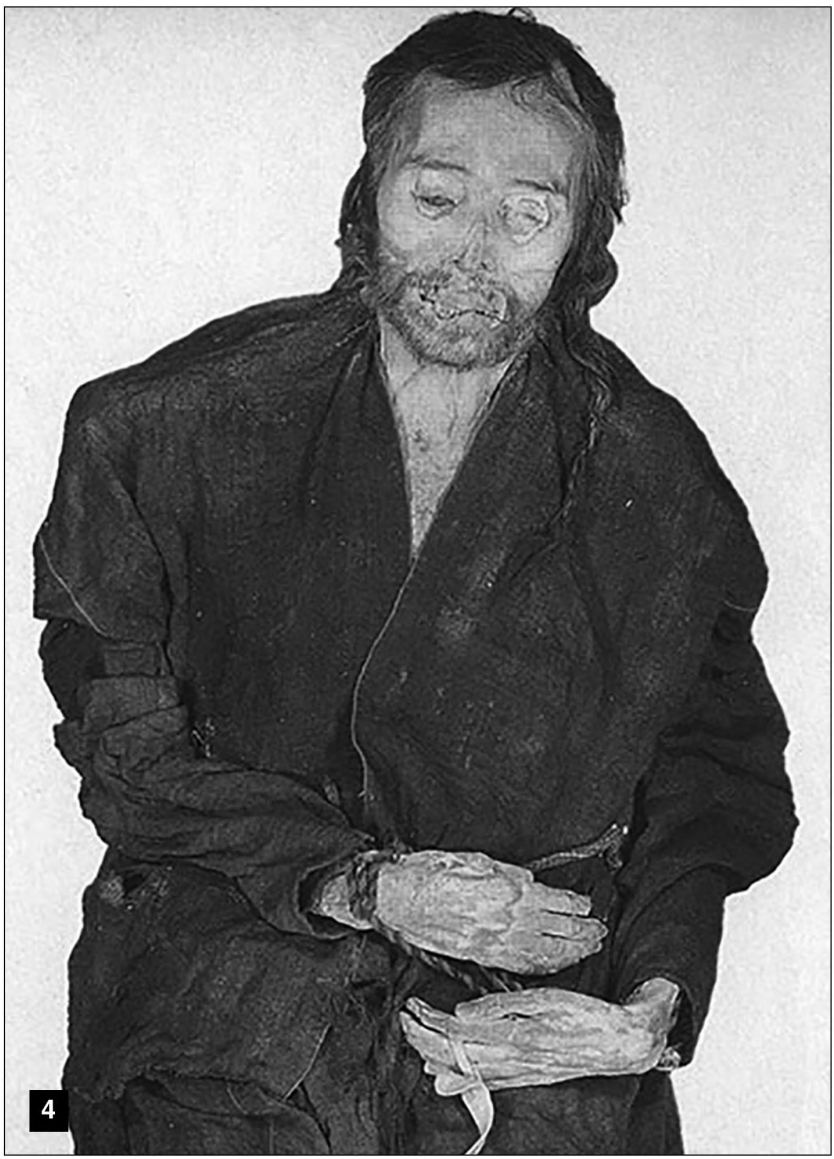
 THE TARIM MUMMIES & OTHER WHITE RELICS: 1) “The Beauty of Loulan” is the oldest Tarim mummy, dated to 2000 B.C. 2) A Caucasoid mask from Lop Nor, China, dated from approximately 2000-1000 B.C. 3) A light-haired Caucasian Tarim mummy. 4) Caucasian Cherchen Man (1000 B.C.) wore burgundycolored clothing with brightly colored accents.

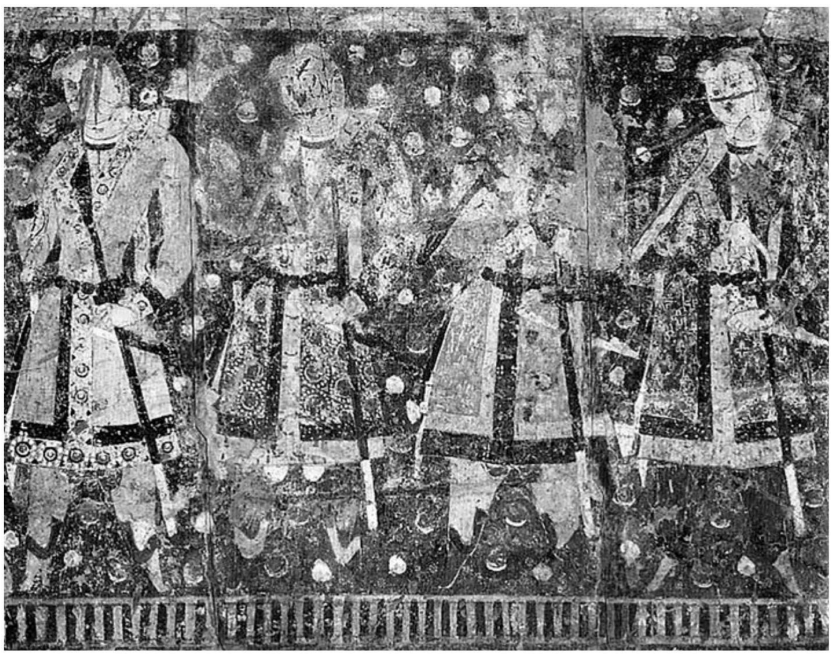


 These tall, blue-eyed, Aryan-speaking Sacae were the most easterly members of the Nordic race of whom we have record. The Chinese knew well these “green eyed devils,” whom they called by their Tatar name, the “Wusuns,” the tall ones, and with whom they came into contact in about 200 B.C. in what is now Chinese Turkestan. The Zendic form of the Iranian group of Aryan languages continued to be spoken by these Sacae who remained in old Bactria, and from it is derived a whole group of closely related dialects still spoken in the Pamirs, of which Ghalcha is the best known. (Grant, 115) These early reports merely precipitated future revelations made by scholars and explorers alike. Some of these later discoveries were made by such stalwart individuals as Russian explorer Pytor Kuzmich Koslov (18631936). He had explored the region of western China in an effort to enter the sacred Tibetan city of Lhasa and meet the dalai lama, a goal he achieved. This apparent success eventually led to additional excavations that he, himself, organized. Among some of the noteworthy sites was Khara Khoto, highlighted by the unearthing of a tomb 50 feet beneath the ruins in which he found the body of a mummified queen “accompanied by various scepters, wrought in gold, and other metals.” Koslov was permitted to take a considerable number of photographs that were later published in American Weekly, but at this instance he was not permitted to further disturb the site or remove any of its contents, specifically the body. (Coppens 2010) He continued onward with a series of significant expeditions from 1923 to 1926, culminating in the discovery of Xiongnu royal burials at Noin-Ula. (Coppens 2010) For over seven decades, virtually unknown to the West, numerous mummies and desiccated corpses with Caucasian ethnic traits have been unearthed at key locations throughout the region. In turn, they had been removed from their tombs,

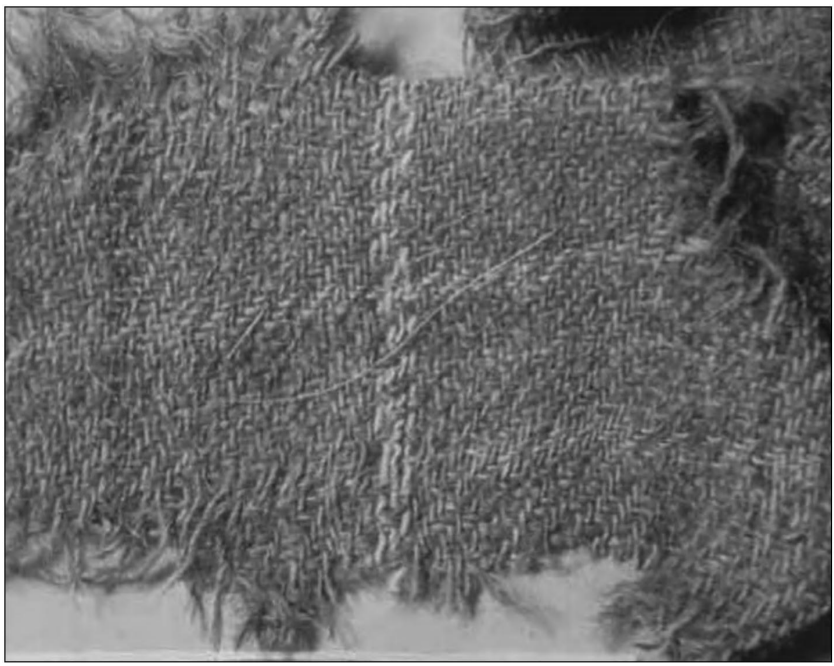
 analyzed and displayed at the various Xinjiang museums, including the one at Urumchi, the current resting place for Cherchen Man and the Loulan Beauty. These "corpses did not originally undergo any special process of mummification prior to inhumation. Their remarkable condition may be attributed to such factors as the region's aridity, the salinity of its soil, extreme winter cold, and also temperatures which vary greatly between day and night." (Kamberti 1998) Many of these distinctly anomalous "Western" bodies are now available for study by archeologists, even nonChinese scholars, which is only a recent development. Indeed, Han Chinese scholars had suppressed the knowledge of their existence to the outside world, much to the chagrin of international academia. The mummies share many typical Caucasoid body features (elongated bodies, angular faces, recessed eyes), and many of them have their hair physically intact, ranging in color from blond to red to deep brown, and generally long, curly and braided. It is not known whether their hair has been bleached by salt. Their costumes, and especially textiles, may indicate a common origin with Indo-European Neolithic clothing techniques or a common low-level textile technology. ("Tarim Mummies," last retrieved 4/20/10) Also seeking answers to this ancient riddle was an American team headed by Dr. Victor Mair, professor of Chinese literature at the University of Pennsylvania, and a group of his colleagues, including Jeannine Davis-Kimball, executive director at the Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads. (Mallory and Mair, 24-26) One of the main stops on this team's exploration of the Xinjiang region was to fully investigate already excavated and studied remains that the Red Chinese had, until now, denied access to, to Western scholars. These finds were housed in a

 number of museums all around the region. Each museum was another piece to the puzzle, and the remains varied from decomposed, almost entirely skeletal, to being immaculately preserved. In the Korla Museum, there was a 20-year-old maiden laying half-covered in a thin, orange-brown dress drenched in blood. Her face still remained distorted with agony and she had “bitten her tongue.” She appeared to have been sacrificed. Her eyes were gouged out, her limbs had been ripped out and placed directly under her pelvis, and her arms above her elbows were gone. As grisly as this mummy was, the miraculous nature of what was about to be seen next was truly extraordinary. When the American team arrived at their next destination, the Urumchi Museum, they were waved into a large chamber filled with rows of mummies, some looking as if they had died within the past 48 hours, others seriously deformed or in a state of advanced decomposition. Some appeared to be Mongolian, but others, as shocking as it might seem, were clearly Western, dating as far back as 4,000 B.P. (Barber, 44) The red-haired Cherchen Man, dubbed “Ur-David,” bore the indelible stamp of the West, both in terms of ethnicity and his beautifully colored pants and clothing, the earliest examples of such clothes in known history. Included among Cherchen Man’s apparent clan was a small child no older than a year; he was found near his father with his mouth open, hands clenched with remnants of mucus and tears. His cause of death remains inconclusive. Wisps of blond Nordic hair can be seen peeking from beneath the rim of a red and blue felt cap, and, echoing ancient Greek tradition (see Homer), blue stones in place of the eyes as part of obvious death-ritual in preparation to meet the gods in paradise. Their clothing seemed reminiscent of those worn by the Celtic tribes of Ireland, Britain and Gaul. Among the styles

CHAPTER 7 | 101 “Tokharian donors,” with light hair and light eye color, 7th century A.D. fresco, Qizil, Tarim Basin, Xinjiang, China. Even at that time, the welldressed and affluent whites of western China were offering tribute to China's royalty. there were the unmistakable plaid tunics. Textile expert Dr. Elizabeth Wayland Barber notes that although it was once thought that the Scots only adopted plaid twill fabric relatively recently, it is now clear that the Celts and the Western European Grooved Ware culture before them had been using the stylized fabric for thousands of years. Their use by the Tarim Basin people speaks of a European, even proto-Celtic origin. Some speculation might lead to the assumption that this was a story of a reverse migration, and that the Celts can trace ancestry to Central Asia instead of Central Europe. Whatever the real pattern of migration, “The dominant weave [of the Urumchi people] proved to be the normal diagonal twill, and the chief



 The sophisticated woven fabrics found on some of the Tarim Basin mummies bear a striking resemblance to Scottish tartan plaids. decoration was plaid, as in the woolen twill material of the Scottish kilt." Knight and Lomas end their speculation by writing: These European settlers used a woven-wool textile technology, and Barber comments that woolly sheep with coats suitable for making woolen yarn did not appear in Europe until 4000 B.C. When a first sample of organic material was sent from the graves of the mummies ... Naning University dated a sample of carbon to roughly 2000 B.C. (Knight and Lomas, 307) There was another mummy with clear Caucasian traits—a 40-year-old, brown-haired woman. The team leader of the original Chinese expedition that found her, Mu Shun Jing, was



CHAPTER 7 | 103 impressed by her immaculate state. She called her the “Loulan beauty,” since her appearance seemed beautiful even in death. In fact, many of the mummies of the Tarim Basin exhibited an equal prettiness. Radiocarbon dating set this mummy at around 3,800 years old. (Barber, 132) Found in close proximity to the “beauty” was another mummy in a tomb constructed from wood. Radiocarbon dating on the materials used to construct the tomb placed its origins as early as 6000 B.P. (Barber, 132) Removed from the same tomb as the two others was the honored mistress of the tomb, clearly of Indo-European origin: tall, high, long-nosed, narrow visage and blond hair. “She must have been a real beauty when she was alive,” said one of the archeologists who initially worked on her. Her long blond hair, almost perfectly preserved, caressed her narrow shoulders and ran downward toward the middle of her chest. She had been rescued from an ancient burial site in 1978 by Chinese archeologist Wang Binghua at Qizilchoqa, east of Urumgi, which is the capital city of Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Region. (Barber, 93) As with the other mummies consigned to the dusty reaches of the Xinjiang museum, the anomalous nature of the once-glorious blond woman led this discovery to be intentionally buried by the Communist regime for almost 20 years. (“The Mysterious Mummies of China,” NOVA 1997) Also, presented to the team was a far later relic. Known as the “Hami Mummy,” it dated to around 1400-800 B.C., and had a distinctive head of red hair. Still another group known as the Witches of Subeshi managed to turn a number of heads upon their display. Dr. Barber commented in amazement about the bone-chilling scene and its apparent mythological implications: Yet another female—her skeleton found beside the remains of a man—still wore a terrifically tall, conical hat, just like those we depict on witches riding broomsticks at Halloween or on medieval wizards intent on their magical

 spells. And that resemblance, strange to say, may be no accident. Our witches and wizards got their tall, pointy hats from just where we also got the words “magician” and “magic,” namely, Persia. The Persian or Iranian word “magus” (cognate with the English “might,” “mighty”) denoted a priest or sage, of the Zoroastrian religion in particular. Most distinguished themselves with high hats; they also possessed knowledge of astronomy, astrology, and medicine, of how to control winds and the weather by potent magic and how to contact the spirit world.” (Knight and Lomas, 304-05) One collection of mummies, found at the settlement of Qawrighul that dated to 1800 B.C., were of Caucasoid physical type whose closest affiliation is to the Bronze Age populations of Kazakhstan, and the Lower Volga. (Mallory and Mair, 237) The cemetery at Yanbulaq contained 29 mummies which date from 1100 to 500 B.C., 21 of which are Mongoloid—the earliest Mongoloid mummies found in the Tarim Basin—and 8 of which are of the same Caucasoid physical type found at Qawrighul. (Tarim Mummies 2010) This is where the oldest remains have been found thus far. In March 2010, the archeological community was stunned by the discovery of yet another Caucasian skeleton, this time in Mongolia. DNA extracted from this individual’s bones confirms a direct genetic link to the West. In essence, these remains were clearly European, if not Western Eurasian. This time, however, the ancient corpse was a much younger find. It dated to around the first century A.D., about 2,000 years ago. This corresponds roughly to the time of Christ. (Bower 2010) The date of Western arrival or habitation of China and East Asia, is continually being pushed backward in time, to an even earlier date. Some Caucasian mummies can trace their origins back to some 6,000 B.P., some even older. But this unique specimen is no less significant in our quest to under

CHAPTER 7 | 105 ile ee This Tarim Basin mummy wore a tall conical hat.

 eo ae is ’ q \ Archeologists excavate an enormous grave at Xiongnu burial site complete with very early examples of chariot or cart wheels, leading some to conclude that Westerners introduced the chariot and other technology associated with equestrianism to China and not vice versa. stand the truth surrounding the Lost Caucasian Civilization. This individual was placed in high regard, as a major player in Mongolia’s Xiongnu Empire, an ancient state that is now believed to have been a multi-ethnic melting pot of former Eurasian nomads. This ancient conglomeration of foreign tongues and non-Mongoloid races, no doubt consisted of a large number of Indo-European speaking peoples. (Bower 2010) By and large, the discovery of the Caucasian mummies of China and other similar finds around the region, have only fueled more speculation concerning Lithuanian-American archeologist Marija Gimbutas’s Kurgan Hypothesis. For example, Gimbutas’s hypothesis “holds that Indo-European languages proliferated via several waves of expansion and conquest by nomads known as Kurgans who had domesticated horses and thus could travel long distances.” In this scenario, Kurgans left a homeland north of the Black Sea, in what's now Russia, around 6,400 years ago. Another archeologist and Indo-Euro

 peanist, Colin Renfrew, “holds that farmers from ancient Turkey spread Indo-European tongues as they swallowed up one parcel of land after another, beginning around 9,000 years ago.” The argument for the Kurgan hypothesis was the discovery of large wheels found amongst the hundreds of blond mummies which were spread from the Pontic steppe, to the Western frontiers of China and then onward to the Gobi Desert and the plains of Mongolia. The mystery of the Caucasian mummies persists. Their discovery, their analysis and their links to the historical and folkloric record continue to guide us toward a greater understanding of mankind's primordial age. The evolution of these ancient peoples, while elusive at best, is becoming ever more transparent and accessible. Authors Christopher Knight and Robert Lomas made the suggestion that the people of the Tarim Basin were the Grooved Ware culture of Western and Central Europe. Knight and Lomas made the mistake of linking the Grooved Ware people with those described in the Book of Enoch and the Old Testament as giants. According to Knight and Lomas, they migrated to Central Asia in search of “high ground” to escape the Great Cataclysm foretold to them: “All the mysteries had not yet been revealed to you. ... You have no peace ... behold, destruction is coming, a great flood, and it will destroy all.” This is a purely mythological explanation; it is not to be interpreted as science. (Knight and Lomas, 202-03) Furthermore, this link between the offspring of the Watchers and archeologically verifiable European culture is less than convincing. The idea that the Tarim mummies were related to the Grooved Ware culture is scientifically viable. It is clear from both the historical and archeological record that Asia was once home to a lost tribe—an indigenous and racially dominant Caucasian population. East Asian ethnicity,

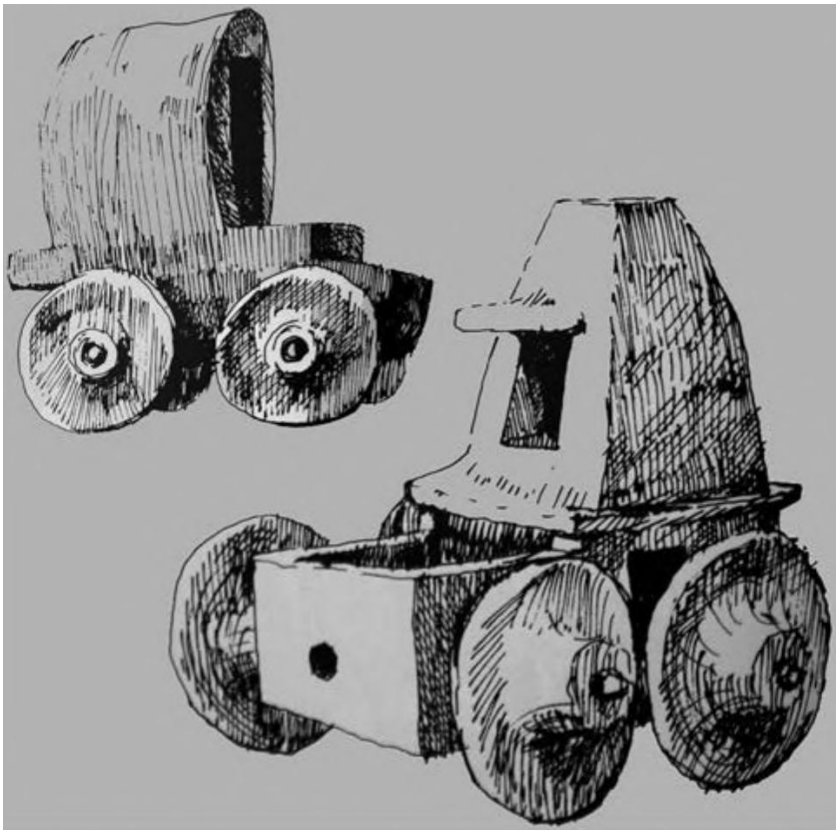
 as it is known today, is relatively recent. There is even stronger evidence suggesting that the native Caucasoid peoples intermarried with the later Mongoloid cultures advancing from Siberia. Yet evidence for this only emerges in the physical and genetic record around 900 B.C., the dawning of the Central Asian Iron Age. A.C. Haddon, in his classic work The Wanderings of Peoples, affirmed that ancient China was directly influenced by an apparent Indo-European presence during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Colin Renfrew, one of the preeminent Indo-Europeanists, suggested that, linguistically, the inhabitants of the Tarim Basin developed from an early group of Pre-Proto-IndoAryans that emerged from Anatolia in 7000 B.C. Indeed, several Chinese scholars believe they were related to the Cro-Magnon, although others disagree. Some share the opinion that it was the European races, rather than the Asiatic ones, that led to the establishment of early Chinese civilization. It is evident that there was an ethnic migration of Tokharians from Central Europe, possibly from the lower Danubian basin, through Caucasia, Russia and the Pontic steppe, reaching the borders of China in 800 B.C. In 1951, the German archeologist Robert Heine-Geldern showed similarities of metallurgy in Europe and China around 800 B.C. (Deavin 1998) In regard to this, Heine-Geldern made the following commentary: The early swords of China (9th and 8th centuries B.C.), several daggers of the Dongson culture of northeastern Indo-China, as well as various [of] Far Eastern design correspond closely to those of the fifth period of the Bronze Age of northern Europe. This can only be due to the participation in the eastward migration of a group of those Scandinavians who, as Tallgren (1911:169-183; 1937:30-41) has shown, settled on the Volga around 800 B.C. The very conspicuous elements of the Hallstatt culture

 This Dongson dagger reminisces of northern European Bronze Age design. in the Far East would seem to correspond to the relation between the Tokharian and Illyrian languages which Sapir thought to have existed." (Heine-Geldern 1951, 242-245, 251-252; Schuster 1955; Kunst 1960). Socketed battle-axes and spearheads used in abundance in early China were compared to those of Hallstatt and the Indo-European homeland, indicating they were brought there by nomadic Indo-Aryans some 3,000 years prior. (Deavin 1998) Although it might be considered an erroneous concept—the product of overimagination—he also claimed that the first Chinese empire by Chi'n Shih Huang Ti in 221 B.C. was created by Indo-European invaders. (Deavin 1998) Now many scholars' once-disputed theories are being vindicated. David W. Anthony, an anthropologist at Hartwick College in New York, linked the awesome migration patterns of the Indo-European race to the invention of wheeled wagons. (Deavin 1998) This was used to great effectiveness by steppe cultures such as the Andronovo and Afanasievo cultures. It was the latter, Anthony believed, that was the race that proved a direct link to the Tokharians of the Tarim Basin. In his book The Horse, the Wheel and Language, Anthony writes: "Mallory and Mair have argued at book length that the Afanasievo migration detached the Tokharian branch from Proto-Indo-European." He continues: "A material bridge between the Afanasievo culture and the Tarim Basin Tokharians

 could be represented by the long-known but recently famous Late Bronze Age Europoid 'mummies," that are found throughout "the northern Taklamakan Desert, the oldest of which are dated 1800-1200 B.C." Concludes Anthony, "If Mallory and Mair were right, as seems likely, late Afanasievo pastoralists were among the first to take their herds from the Altai southward into the Tien Shan; and after 2000 B.C. their descendants crossed the Tien Shan into the northern oases of the Tarim Basin." (Anthony 2007) Paramount in this evolutionary migration is the utilization and mastery of first the horse, and then the wagon and, finally, the chariot. Like their Tokharian predecessors, later Eurasian nomads such as the Alans, Huns and Tartars of the Golden Horde or the Mongols also perfected the use of the horse as an innovation of culture and warfare. "Horses played a prominent role in the economy of the Huns. Although our authorities do not mention that the Huns ate horse meat—perhaps because this went without saying—they certainly did, like the Scythians, Sarmatians and other steppe people." (Maenchen-Helfen, 220) Records also say that the "Huns, too, drank the blood of their horses." (Maenchen-Helfen, 220) The Roman writer Ammianus commented that while undergoing negotiations with the Romans, the leaders of the Huns remained mounted on their horses. (Maenchen-Helfen, 203) These later cultures also cast light on the development of wheeled-wagons, in reverse fashion: On their migration to the Don and from the Don to the Danube, the Huns probably transported their old people, women, and children in wagons. Toy wagons found in Kerch show what the wagons of the later Sarmatians looked like. Some have pyramidal towers, doubtless movable tents, others are heavy four-wheeled vehicles. The

CHAPTER 7 | 111 A Roman carving depicts Sarmatian captives (left). wagons of the Huns must have been similar to the toy wagons from Panticapaeum. (Maenchen-Helfen, 219-20) Extensive excavations in southern Russia and Kazakhstan have revealed 5,000-year-old burial mounds containing traces of numerous wagon wheels. (Deavin 1998) Not only were such artifacts found in Eastern Europe, but also in the Gobi Desert that lies on the northeastern border with the Tarim Basin. (Deavin 1998) It is now accepted by almost all 21stcentury archeologists that the birthplace of mounted culture was in Ukraine, entirely discrediting earlier assertions to the contrary that identified horse riding and the chariot as originating in China or the Middle East. These mummies are a link to not only the human past, but also to the evolution of Chinese and Eastern culture, just as much as that of Western culture. It is not the story of one culture overtaking the next, but rather an East-West synthesis. Regardless of invasion, colonization and total oppression, the mere contact of two distinct peoples

 Illustration depicts two toy wagons found at Kerch. can have ramifications beyond imagination. In addition to the mummies' distinctive European appearance, subsequent DNA testing proved they were of Caucasian origin. As many more corpses were unearthed, it became evident that the original inhabitants of the region, far from being Mongoloid, were the descendants of a once-dominant Caucasian population. A few later samplings indicated that not only do these bodies have a direct genetic link to Western Europe, and even the Pontic steppe around the Black Sea, but they also show traces of interbreeding from other tribes ranging from Mesopotamia, the eastern Mediterranean region and India. Indeed, the Tarim Basin could be considered a major thoroughfare for many of Eurasia's Caucasoid peoples. But most importantly, it lays down the foundations of another argument this author wishes to make in future chapters. These findings indicate a genetic population far older than



 even the Mesopotamian or Bactrian cultures, and far older than the European or Indian cultures. Indeed, they are a possible link to a once-dominant Caucasian population that, at one time, inhabited much of the Earth. Considering these revelations to be true, the history of Eurasia and the world now will have to be rewritten. Victor Mair also noted that “the Qawrighul (Gumugou), Qaradowa (Wupu), and Zaghunluq people of ancient Xinjiang, with their long noses, deep-set eyes, blond hair etc, may be of Nordic extraction.” He also thought that some of the Xinjiang Indo-Aryans may have been related to the Scythians and the blond-haired Ossetes. Despite the emerging identity of the Xinjiang people, the location of their homeland is still unclear. Europe? The Pontic steppe? Why not local? Between 7000 and 1500 B.C., could this ancient race have originated not from abroad, but rather from a group of peoples inhabiting that region of Central Asia since their initial emergence in far antiquity? This primeval region of the world could now be considered the original homeland of the race that would eventually colonize Western Europe and transport European genes throughout the world. The Vedic record known as the Book of Manu, or the Laws of Manu, states that the “Uighers had settlements on the northern and eastern shores of the Caspian Sea.” Others also theorized that there was something more significant here than just early contact between East and West. The noted German anthropologist Max Muller stated 100 years ago that the “first Caucasians were a small company from the mountains of Central Asia.” (Coppens) Something unusual is linked to these ancient peoples as there is widespread evidence of anomalous Caucasian-like peoples appearing in remote corners of the world—regions thought to be untouched by European and Western influence.

\ — KING TUT'S SARCOPHAGUS

KING TUT'S SARCOPHAGUS

CHAPTER 8 Was King Tut an Ancient Aruan or an Ancient Alien? o other contemporary author has done more to establish roots for the white race, to painstakingly and eloquently establish a comprehensive history and understanding of white history than the Rhodesian nationalist writer and scholar Arthur Kemp. Two of his seminal works, March of the Titans: A History of the White Race and The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical, and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt, describe the historical and physical evidence for white Egyptian origins. In March of the Titans, Kemp writes: Although situated in north Africa, Egypt had been settled by three white groups prior to 3500 B.C., namely Old European Mediterranean types, Proto-Nordics, and Nordic Indo-Aryans, with latter groups penetrating the territory as part of the great wave of Indo-European invasions which took place from 5600 B.C. onward.

 This period is known as the THE|CHILDREN|OFRA Pre-Dynastic period. The author Artistic \Historical! oa John Anthony West and geologist Genetic Evidence for, Robert Schoch proved that the Great ft Sphinx was created during this period of white habitation. Journalist Graham Hancock also has linked the true origins of the great pyramids to this time as well. Most people are unaware of RES | is reality regarding ancient Hayy a rey cannn tian civilization. Indeed, in the early = 1990s, U.S. educators were pushing Afrocentrism in predominantly black schools, stating that Egyptians—and indeed all the great civilizations of ancient history—were the product of black Sub-Saharan Africa. Many white students openly bought into this dogma and thereby were unaware of the hard evidence regarding widespread white influence throughout the legacy of human civilization. Kemp has done a miraculous job in countering these fallacies. In The Children of Ra, he writes: Unintentionally leaked DNA results from a television documentary on the genetic testing of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun revealed that his paternal lineage is a 99.6% match with western European Y-chromosomes. Kemp further tells us: The DNA test results ... were revealed on a Discovery Channel TV documentary “King Tut Unwrapped,” filmed with the permission of the secretary general of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, Zahi Hawass. He had previously announced that he would not release the racial DNA results of Egyptian mummies.

CHAPTER 8 | 117 Here is a photo of the actual mummy of King Tut. A groundbreaking DNA study has shown that Tutankhamun is genetically more closely related to modern-day Europeans than he is to the modern-day Egyptians.

 At left is shown a sculpture of Pharoah Akhenaten, King Tut's father and the bane of the entrenched Egyptian religious racket of the time. At right is shown a bust of his wife, the gorgeous Nefertiti. She was not, however, King Tut's mother. Kemp pointed out that the camera panned over a printout of these DNA results and it unequivocally showed R1b DNA, a genetic signature which is shared by those people in Scotland, Ireland, Scandinavia, England and Western Europe. The R1b haplogroup is one of the most common of European haplogroups. To wrap up The Children of Ra, Kemp states that the original population of Egypt was of Old European stock. As the Lithuanian anthropologist Marija Gimbutas described in her book The Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe, this population, also known as the Pre-Aryans, reached their zenith in the Chalcolithic Age around 7500 B.C. and occupied a region that extended from the Aegean and Adriatic as far north as western Poland and Ukraine. Later on, waves of Proto-Nordics de

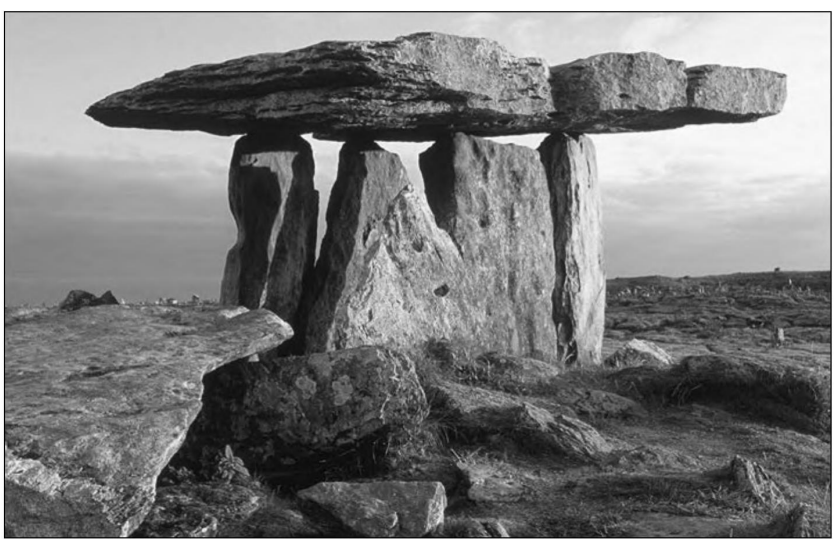
 scended from Mesopotamia and the flooding of the Black Sea around 5600 B.C., though archeological and botanical evidence has recently emerged that the flooding of the Black Sea was a long, slow process, and not necessarily the sudden, catastrophic event that many researchers, including myself, have previously believed. Eventually, the Egyptians began interbreeding heavily with non-Caucasians, and this caused both a reversal of the original demographics and the eventual decline of their civilization. Miscegenation has been praised by many modern academics, but the truth is proven by science: It is one of the major causes of the decline and fall of civilizations. The reason is that civilizations are the expression of a particular people, linguistically, genetically and culturally, and once these three elements cease to remain dominant, the civilization which that population gave birth to ceases to exist. Let this be a warning to our own European-American Civilization. Arthur Kemp has made an extraordinary effort in making this point. Every book he writes should be read by our children.

: ares +. Ou ey et ee 27.) : : Bir OT ea SY ee wad = : The magnificent sculpture shown here is from Mohenjo-Daro (part of the Indus River or Harappan civilization) and is called “the Priest King,” although there is no evidence priests or monarchs ruled there. The eyes, deeply incised, may once have held inlay. The designs on the cloak were originally filled with red pigment, and there may have once been a necklace or head ornament. It is now at the National Museum in Karachi, Pakistan. The figure, carved from soapstone, was discovered in 1927.

CHAPTER 9 Hindus & Kelts: What's the Connection? elts, Hindus and other Aryans are a vital part of the history and struggle of the white race. The author explains the links between the original Kelts and Hindus, including the ancient Harappan civilization, and extending even further back in time to a mysterious era of sunken civilizations. Even the Chinese can thank blond, blueeyed Kelts for bringing them the gift of civilization, says the author. Were Adam and Eve ruddy-complected Keltic types? The Irish Book of Invasions (Lebor Gabdla Erenn) preserves many memories of a time now long gone. The history of the ancient Kelts (also spelled Celts) is perhaps one of the most fascinating of all the world's cultures. The Kelts were a very early branch of the Indo-European, or Aryan, family, which stretches back some 7,000 years, or even earlier, to the Pontic-Caspian region of the Russian steppes. Interestingly enough, the name "Eden" means steppe (not garden). Also, "Adam" means rosy cheeked. One with a Biblical bent can envision the Kelts as the first

 true Aryans, the original ancient white bloodline. There is no doubt that, with the leadership of their godking Indra, the Aryans invaded India, perhaps at an earlier date than considered by the German scholar Max Muller, who placed the Aryan invasion at around 1500 B.C. If we accept an alternative chronology we might push this dispersal back to 4000 to 3500 B.C., long enough ago for the Aryans to have established the mysterious Harappan civilization. There has not only been evidence linking them to a primordial lost civilization in the North Atlantic, but even to the Indo-Aryans and modern Hinduism. The more we examine Europe's Keltic roots, the more discoveries are made. It is becoming more than evident that many of this Earth's lost civilizations, including those of India and China, owe their very existence to the ancient Kelts. This chapter examines both the mythical possibilities of a lost Keltic civilization of the north and speculation on their probable influence on India and surrounding regions. In brief, this chapter sets out to prove the dynamism of Keltic wisdom and heritage. Tens of thousands of years before recorded history, there existed a Europe so utterly "dark" and ancient that Europeans today have long since forgotten it. The glories and triumphs it enjoyed as well as its battles and long ages of peace have simply slipped from our racial memory and consciousness and exist now only in the form of mythology and folklore. In The Chronicles of the Celts Peter Berresford Ellis said: The mythology, legends and folklore of the Celtic peoples are among the oldest and most vibrant of Europe. The Celts, were, in fact, the first European people north of the Alps to emerge into recorded history. They were delineated from their fellow Europeans by virtue of the languages which they spoke and which we now identify by the term Celtic. (1999, 9)

 The spectacular megalithic contruction was built by ancient whites in what is now called Ireland. The upright stones were once the walls of a burial chamber. After placing the upright stones, the outside area was surrounded with a mound of soil and compacted down. Finally, the roof stone was dragged into place over the completed interior. The top stone was not “raised” into place as many still claim. The exterior earth has merely eroded away over the ensuing millennia. The Kelts who inhabited northwestern Europe at the time of Caesar and Vercingetorix took part in an oral tradition going back many thousands of years. This ancient record was Keltic Europe's link to an all but forgotten past. According to one series of narratives—the Irish Cycles—the Gaelic ancestors came to Europe from a great western continent, or large island, during a time of darkness and mysticism. In fact, Irish and Keltic wordsmiths told of a vanished kingdom very similar to Plato's Atlantis. In Irish mythology, we learn of the Fomorach or Fomorians, a giant sea people. Their leader, Balor, guides them to the shores of Ireland following the Great Flood. They then became the native inhabitants of that island. While some scholars locate the Fomorachs’ point of origin in Spain or north Africa,



 Famed fiction writer J.R.R. Tolkien drew inspiration from the ancient myths of Old Europe including the Irish Book of Invasions. He was also convinced that within us all are racial memories from eons ago. others claim that the original homeland of these pre-Keltic giants was Atlantis, thought to have been located 200 miles west of Gibraltar. Irish mythology is the most valuable resource in understanding the early prehistory of Ireland. The Book of Invasions is a long and detailed compendium of sagas that describes the rise and fall of Ireland's different races and how Irish civilization was born from a series of gory, blood-drenched battles and mortal catastrophes. Complete with vast lineages, intersecting plots, and archaic characters, these ancient chronicles parallel the fictional works of J.R.R. Tolkien, known for the mythical Proto-European world called Middle Earth. Indeed, ancient Europe was once called Mittel-erthen.

 Tolkien received much inspiration from The Book of Invasions and liberally borrowed from these stories throughout his major works. It's not well known that, along with creating epic fantasies, he was trying to reconstruct what lay behind the myths he loved. For years, he and one of his sons both had a recurring nightmare that featured a tsunami. For Tolkien senior, the nightmare only abated when he began to write about Numenor, his version of Atlantis, in the late 1930s. Although he was a devout Catholic, Tolkien believed the tsunami dream could be explained as either a "racial memory" or as an event from a past life, and indeed he used the concept of reincarnation for his elves. The Book of Invasions serves as an expanded explanation of the four cycles, which are the chief epics of Irish literature. It describes how waves of warring factions took control of the country and how each one added to the ethnic and racial composition of their island. Most of these early tribes were members of a master, godlike race that was said to have created Ireland from the foam of the sea, and whose roots probably could be traced back to the European mainland. (Childress 1996, 423-425) The invasion of the Milesians and their conquest of the people of Danu are the central stories of Irish culture even now, even after the rise of Catholicism. The Book of Invasions begins with the aftermath of a great flood. A tribe known as the Muintir Partholon traveled from the west across the Atlantic to escape the deluge and found refuge on Erin. The Ireland that they found was not the one we would recognize today. Childress describes the early Irish nation (Childress 1996, 424): "There were just nine rivers, three lakes and one plain, called the Old Plain. Partholon and his people cleared away some of the forests and fought against a people called the Fomorians. Partholon and his group were eventually wiped out

 by a terrible plague, and Ireland was deserted for 30 years." Thomas Rolleston, an expert in Keltic myth, described the Fomorians as follows: Huge, misshapen, violent and cruel people, representing, we may believe, the powers of evil. One of these was surnamed Cenchos, which means the Footless, and thus appears to be related to Vitra, the God of Evil in Vedantic mythology, who had neither feet nor hands. With a host of these demons, Partholon fought for the lordship of Ireland, and drove [the Fomorians]| out to the northern seas, whence they occasionally harried the country under its later rulers. (Rolleston 1911, 97) The next wave of invasions came when the "Nemedians," led by Nemed, traveled from the Greek homeland. Amber was widely traded throughout Europe. The Nemedians exchanged amber, which they acquired in Denmark, Germany and Scandinavia, in the bustling port cities of the Mediterranean. The Invasion Cycle tells us that the Nemedians had 34 ships that traveled the open sea in search of new lands. They eventually caught a vision of a great golden spire reaching high above the horizon. They sought it out, hoping to steal its treasures, but before they could find it, gigantic waves converged upon them, drowning most of the Nemedians in the deep, cold waters of the North Atlantic. Despite this setback, some of them survived. The remaining Nemedians then wandered the ocean for over a year, looking for a place to settle. Finally, along the misty horizon, the Emerald Isle appeared. The Nemedians beached their vessels, settled throughout Ireland, and declared it their own. However, their newfound hopes were soon beset by catastrophe. (MacManus 1944, 19-22) The Nemedians faced more than just the troubles of a new colony trying to establish a home. The mountain lakes burst and flooded huge tracts of fertile land. According to Childress, the Nemedians then faced another problem: The

Folio 53 from the Book of Leinster. Lebor Gabala Erenn (The Irish Book of Invasions) is recorded in more than a dozen Medieval manuscripts and the Book of Leinster is just one of the primary sources for these ancient tales. Fomorians returned to Ireland for their second major invasion of the island. On the order of their chieftain, Conan, the Fomorians constructed an inner tower on Tory Island, off the northwest coast of Donegal, where Conan assumed absolute power over Ireland. (Childress 1996, 452) This new ruler was far from benevolent. He was a powerful tyrant who demanded an annual tribute of two-thirds of their wheat, milk and children. The Nemedians requested a threeyear grace period from the harsh taxes levied on their people, while at the same time they sent a messenger to Greece, their original homeland. The Greek king, who was related to Nemed through a royal marriage, summoned forth a vast army of druids and druidesses, as well as an invasion force of vicious animals and diabolical creatures, including scorpions and snakes. The animals and druids breached the tower and put to death many of those inside, including Conan. (Rolleston 1911, 105)

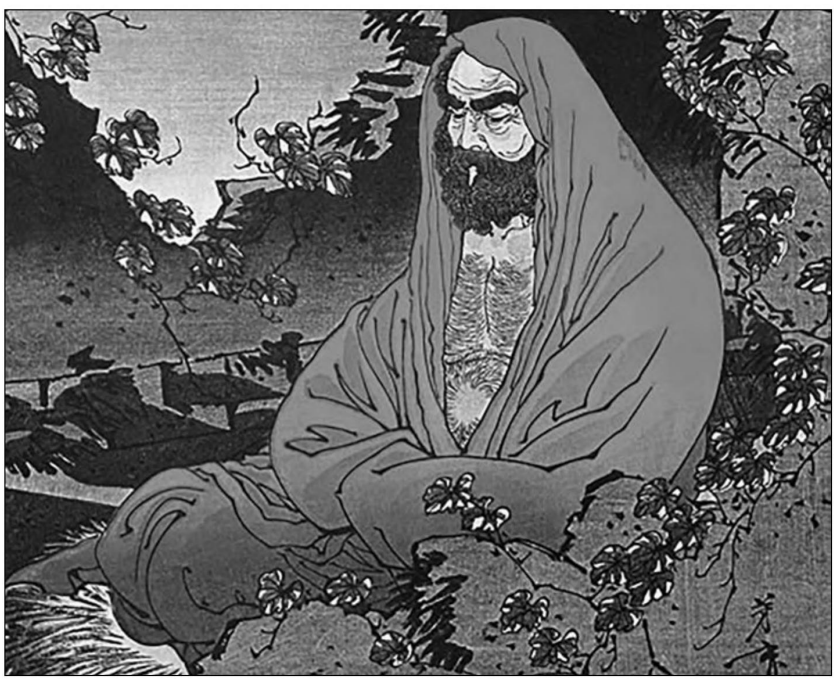
 However, some Fomorians escaped and then returned with a great fleet, threatening to attack and eliminate the enclave of Nemedians. Nemed prepared to wipe the Fomorian race off the face of the Earth, but as his troops entered the port, a titanic “tidal wave” or tsunami thousands of meters high crashed upon the harbor and destroyed almost everyone. Thirty Nemedians and one ship of Fomorians survived. The single group of Nemedian survivors then ventured forth and divided into three camps. The first consisted of those who went back to Greece. The second remained in Ireland under the jurisdiction of the Fomorian clans, and the third, under their leader Briton Mael, traveled to Scotland. The Nemedians would not remain in exile for long. Waves of returning Nemedians from Greece, stronger than ever before, reconquered much of Ireland. Their triumph was short lived, however. A race of Keltic god-men named the Tuatha Dé Danann came to Ireland, known as Eire, with war axes and magical swords. They also brought other items, both mystical and powerful in nature, such as the Stone of Destiny and the enchanted cauldron of Dagda, which might be the forerunner of the Holy Grail of Christian tradition. The name Tuatha Dé Danann means, literally, “the folk of the god whose mother is Dana.” (Rolleston 1911, 103-104) Dana also sometimes bears another name, that of Brigit, a goddess held in high regard by pagan Ireland, whose attributes are in a great measure transferred in legend to the Christian Saint Brigit of the sixth century. Her name is also found in Gaulish inscriptions as “Brigindo” and occurs in several British inscriptions as “Brigantia.” (Caroli 2011, personal communication) Eire, then, may be said to be the god whose mother was Dana, and the race to whom she gave her name are the dearest representatives we have in Irish myths of the powers of Light

CHAPTER 9 | 129 and Knowledge. Yet they do not appear as gods in the Irish legends that have been passed down to us. Christian influences reduced them to the rank of fairies or identified them with the fallen angels. They were conquered by the Milesians, who are conceived as an entirely human race, and who had all sorts of relations of love and war with them until quite recent times. Yet even in the later legends, a certain splendor and exaltation appears to invest the people of Dana, recalling the high estate from which they had been dethroned. (Rolleston 1911, 106) THE KELTIC LINK TO HINDUISM Not widely known are the extraordinary parallels between Druidic and Vedic religion and culture, even similarities between Keltic languages and Sanskrit, the ancient language of the Aryans and Hinduism. Keltic expert Peter Beresford-Ellis writes: “The very name ‘druid’ is composed of two Keltic word roots that have parallels in Sanskrit. Indeed, the root ‘vid’ for knowledge, which also emerges in the Sanskrit word ‘veda, demonstrates the similarity. The Keltic root ‘dru’ means immersion [and] also appears in Sanskrit. So a ‘druid’ was one immersed in knowledge.” In his book Early Irish Astrology: An Historical Argument, Peter Beresford-Ellis writes: “Boudi” and the stem “budh” appear in all the Keltic languages. It means all-victorious, gift of teaching, accomplished, exulted, virtue and so forth. In Breton today, for example, “boud” means to be. You will see the stem in the name “Bouddica,” more commonly referred to in English as Boadicea, the Keltic warrior queen of the Iceni who led an uprising against Roman rule in A.D. 60. The important thing is that the word occurs in Sanskrit, and “Buddha” is the participle of the stem “budh,” to know or be enlight

9th-10th century illustration found in the Bezeklik Caves shows a white Buddhist monk teaching a Chinese monk. Albert von Le Coq (1913) assumed the blue-eyed, red-haired monk was a Tokharian. ened. This is the title given to Siddhartha Gautama Shakyamuni—the Enlightened One, the Buddha. What is important is that in the Vedas the planet Mercury is also known as Budh. On a website known as CelticBuddhism.org, the following has been posted: The lineage of Keltic Buddhism was suggested in the 1970s during casual conversation between renowned Tibetan lama Rinpoche and student John Parks. The actual development is the result of the mixing of their minds. The lineage was formally incorporated as a Seonaidh. Parks established the Anadaire Keltic cross. Also, we encouraged integrating everyday practices in art, music, healing modalities—including animals, and in the business world. As a group, some of our members have gone on yearly re

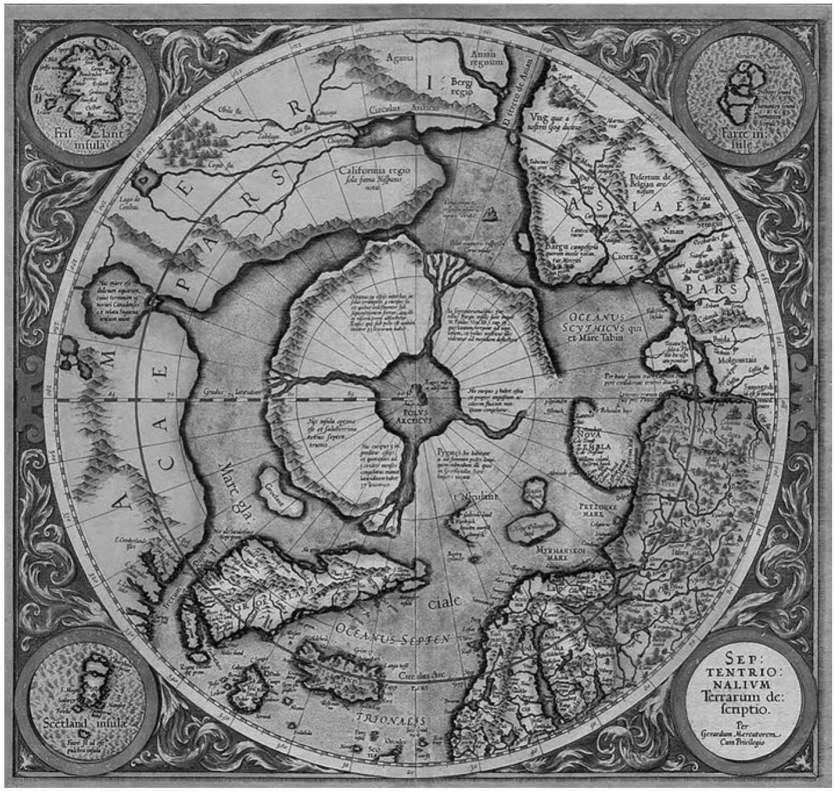
 treats to Maine or, to further connect with the latent Keltic energies, Ireland and Scotland. One member has delved into thangka painting to explore the emerging Keltic Buddhist mandala. And in March 2010, we celebrated the ordination of Sister Gollin as abbess of Glen Ard Abbey, the newly formed Keltic Buddhist monastery. As we can see, efforts have been made to embrace this connection in a modern sense. Throughout Central Asia, the signs of Keltic assimilation into later darker peoples is not to be mistaken. Throughout the Russian "stans," China, northern India, even the Kurds of Iraq, are people with red hair and green eyes. Indeed, Kublai Khan also was said to have red hair, gray eyes and freckles. The San Francisco Chronicle reported on May 26, 1999: Analyses of the male Y chromosome, plus genes hidden in small subcellular bodies called mitochondria, show that today's genetic patterns agree with accounts of ancient Indo-European warriors conquering the Indian subcontinent. The invaders apparently shoved the local men aside, took their women and set up the rigid caste system that exists today. Their descendants are still the elite within Hindu society. Thus, today's genetic patterns, the researchers explained, vividly reflect a historic event, or events, that occurred 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. The gene patterns are consistent with a historical scenario in which invading Caucasoids—primarily males—established the caste system and occupied the highest positions. "|The data implies then] that there was a group of males with European affinities who were largely responsible for this invasion 3,000 or 4,000 years ago," said geneticist Lynn Jorde of the University of Utah. Further, "when we look at the different components within the upper caste [of Hinduism], the group with the greatest Eu

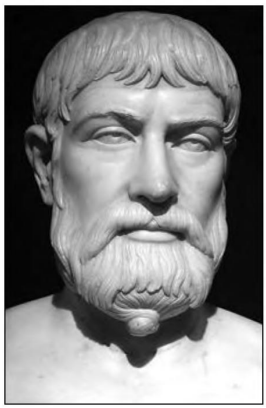
 Bodhidharma—the “blue-eyed barbarian Buddha"—was a Buddhist monk who lived during the 5th or 6th century. He is alleged to have introduced Chan Buddhism to China. According to Chinese legend, he also began the training of the monks of Shaolin Monastery in the art of self-defense, now known as Kung Fu. In Japan, he is known as Daruma. ropean similarity of all is the warrior class, the Kshatriya, who are still at the top of the Hindu castes, with the Brahmins,” Jorde said. He continued: The existence of the Caucasian mummies of China is further evidence of Keltic presence and possible involvement not only in India, but even China. The Red Chinese have been hot to suppress any discussion of their highly controversial pyramids. These structures were denied to exist for generations. The obvious reason is that Chinese mythology states they were created by the sky-gods, beings that were tall, fair and with long blond hair and blue eyes.

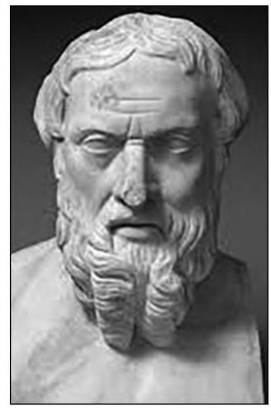


CHAPTER 9 | 133 Indeed, we now know the wheel, iron weapons and many other innovations the Marxist academics claim Chinese were the first to invent, now are revealed to be of Western European origin. These innovations were likely brought to them by the same people from which the Caucasian mummies of China originated. In March of the Titans, Arthur Kemp mentioned that the Chinese even said that there were blond, blue-eyed leaders who invented Buddhism and spread it to China. Strangely enough, ancient Keltic stories seem to be virtually transplanted to the Rig Veda. Their stories of constant wars, giant beings, godlike Aryans, and strange devices and magical powers, as well as a greater antiquity to the human race, are featured in both Keltic paganism and Hinduism. This Keltic connection to Vedic and Buddhist beliefs is positive to us as Aryans. It is another example of how the Aryan race has been the wellspring of ideas, advancement, belief systems and innovation during our entire tenure on this planet. The most important function of the pro-white media, in this author's opinion, is the establishment of white roots. No race can effectively wage war and hope for victory, if it is not fully cognizant of the significance and glory of its past accomplishments, and the vitality and strength of its forefathers. Without a strong sense of white identity, any struggle is meaningless and will not succeed. Multiculturalists talk about noble Asians, who brought their many faiths and accomplishments independent of the West, and far earlier than our own barbaric beginnings. We now see this is false. Our kind has been watching the stars, charting the heavens, and bringing about new inventions and creations since time immemorial.

The Arctic continent depicted on the Gerardus Mercator map of 1595. Below, Pindar (left) and Herodotus (center), writing in the 5th century B.C., and Karl Penka (1880s), all mentioned a land known as Hyperborea in their writings.







CHAPTER 10 Arctic & Proto-Egyptian Origi ns of the White Race ohn G. Bennet wrote a research paper entitled “The Hyperborean Origin of the Indo-European Culture” (Journal Systematics, Vol. 1, No. 3, December 1963) in which he proposed that the birthplace of the Indo-European speaking peoples, indeed the white race, was in the far north. By this he meant the Hyperborea of classical antiquity. Hyperborea was first mentioned by Pindar and Herodotus in the 5th century B.C. They both identified Hyperborea as a land far to the north, possibly inhabited by giants. The Austro-Hungarian ethnologist Karl Penka mentioned this in 1883 in his book Origin of the Aryans. The writer and spiritualist Bal Gangadhar Tilak from India presented his well-developed idea that the original homeland of the Proto-Indo-Europeans was beyond the Arctic circle, now covered by thick sheets of ice, and it is possible that some Aryans may have also escaped the ice deluge, not by migrating to Europe and Asia, but by escaping to the interior of a Hollow Earth and establishing the Agartha culture. Tilak was a very important political and spiritual Hindu

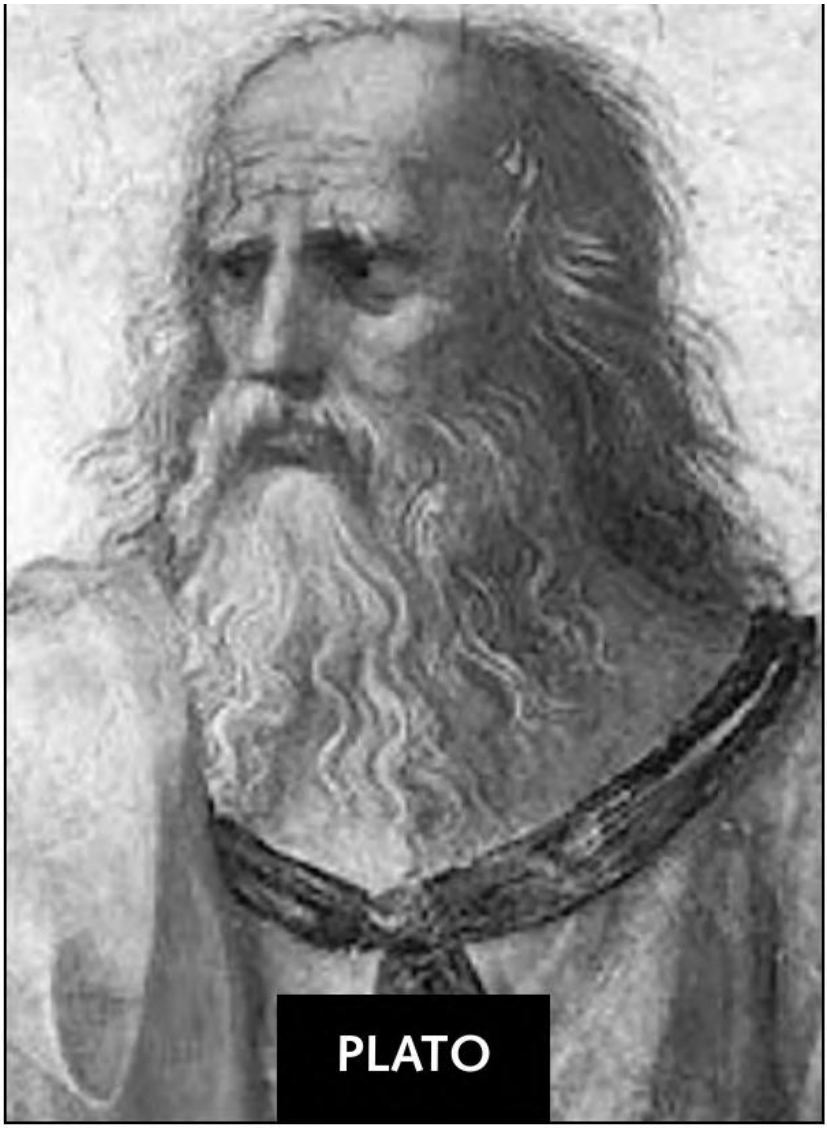
 leader between 1880 and 1920. He was one of many figures that promoted both the concept of the Aryan and the idea of the Hollow | Earth. The many fields at which he excelled included mathematics, astronomy, history, journalism, philosophy and politics. He was no doubt a talented author, one of chief Indian writers of his time. In his book The Arctic Home in the (yy Vedas which was written in 1898 | and first published in 1903, he theorized that the original homeland of the Aryans was in the Arctic during a pre-glacial period and that the Aryan migration south was caused by the great ice deluge. Tilak writes: “It has been shown that Vedic religion and worship are both interglacial; and though we cannot trace their ultimate origin, yet the Arctic character of the Vedic deities fully proves that the powers of nature represented by them has been already clothed with divine attributives by the primitive Aryans in their original home around about the North Pole, or the Meru of the Puranas.” To support his conclusions, Tilak cites Vedic hymns, Avestan passages, Vedic chronology and Vedic calendars, which all describe ancient Aryan migrations. These ancestral movements of populations flow from the Arctic to northern Europe and Asia, looking for new lands to settle or conquer. A study led by Michael Bamshad at the University of Utah and published in the May 2001 issue of Genome Research states that: “In India, members of higher-ranking castes are genetically more like Aryans, while lower castes are more similar to Asians. ... Some 5,000 years ago, Indo-European speaking people from west Eurasia entered India and purportedly mixed with native proto

TILAK

 Asian populations in the region. Historians believe these west Eurasian immigrants established the present Hindu caste system, while appointing themselves to higher rank castes." The original word in Sanskrit for caste is varna, meaning color, and it was an early form of racial segregation and population control, hence there remains a strong European presence in the DNA of the higher-ranking castes even after the racial meaning of varna ceased to exist. We know that throughout the Sanskrit writings of India, and in the ancient Avestas from Iran, that a northern race of powerful warriors invaded the areas of present Iran, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan around 3500 B.C. Their entry date could quite possibly be even earlier. Over 300 words in the Indo-European languages alone are derived from the name "Aryan" itself including the name "Iran," which means Land of the Aryans. Archeologists of the 19th century referred to the Aryans as Indo-European or IndoGermanic tribes. However, in Hinduism and in Iran the term "Aryan" means noble, and this race is often called the "shining ones," who were pitted against the forces of darkness, often called the "dark ones." This title appears in places as far away as Ireland, Mesoamerica and China. To the Mayans, their deity Kukulkan is known as the Shining One, and he is described as an Aryan-like creature with shining light-colored eyes and skin. In fact, in a popular sculpture of him, one featured in Erich von Daniken's Chariots of the Gods, Kukulkan's face almost looks Norwegian rather than extraterrestrial. The Keltic Sungod Lugh, also called Lucien, is also known as the Shining One and supposedly created a race of giants, and as the history of the Kelts progressed, that race became affiliated with a neighboring race of giants known as Germans. This book will address the question of Germanic origins in more detail in upcoming chapters. In another part of the world entirely, the hero Preah Piz

 nokar, a prominent figure of Cambodian Hinduism linked to the temple of Angkor Wat in Cambodia, is often referred to as the Shining One. He was also said to have been taken aboard a floating craft in the sky to speak with Indra, who is the leader of the Aryans, believe it or not. Angkor Wat is a massive complex of huge, incredibly ancient megalithic structures, and this is a title given to all the Sun gods of the ancient Chinese, which again, mimic an almost WWII German-style “Aryan” type description: tall, muscular with blond hair and blue eyes. The only possible root source for such imagery would be a race of beings who had settled and conquered much of China’s western frontier thousands of years prior to the rise of China’s civilization in the Earth and in fact, inhabited China before today’s Mongoloid population took residence there. THE MODERN DEFINITION OF “ARYAN” In his 1907 book Race Life of the Aryan Peoples Joseph Pomeroy Widney was the first individual to universalize the term “Aryan” as a synonym for all those of pure-blooded European descent much in the same way “white” or “Caucasian” is used today. He even was bold enough to proclaim that “Aryan-Americans,” or those of the “Aryan race,” were in fact chosen to fulfill America’s manifest destiny. Thus, he politicized the term for what was a very significant foreign policy issue at the beginning of the 20th century, the right for the U.S. to occupy and control all the Western Hemisphere. The word “Aryan” also means of noble birth. That translation is very important, because in the Rig Vedas the Aryans and their gods are described as white skinned, often blue eyed or blond haired. As we will see in this book, genetic studies have shown that not only do Hindu scripture uphold the idea of the blond Aryan fair-skinned gods, so do modern genetic studies. The word “Aryan” was also widely used by European

 philologist Friedrich Schlegel who linked it with the German word “Ehre,” meaning honor, to identify the ancient people we now called Indo-European. He based it also on Herodotus’s Arian, which referred to Classical Greeks and Aryans of Herodotus’s day. He thought the Greeks, and Aryans in general, were a superior “white” race and should keep themselves racially pure. German philologist Max Miiller (1823-1900) popularized the word “Aryan” in his writings on comparative linguistics. He used it as a replacement for the nouns “Indo-European,” “IndoGermanic,” “Caucasian” and “Japhetic.” In recent years, the term “Aryan” has become associated not with a real ancient people, but with 20th-century Nazis, white racism or the skinhead counterculture movement. This is not congruent with the scientific or archeological interpretation of the term, but rather the politically correct one. Also recently, political correctness has thrown a shadow over the practical study of the Aryan heritage, as it continues to be associated with the Third Reich. The archetypal “Aryan,” for instance, is a population that can be pinpointed within ancient or modern history. The Tokharians of western China and their tall, blondhaired mummified remains are a perfect example. Historically speaking, one can trace the ancestral roots of the Indo-Aryan, not to ancient Europe or India, but much further back in time to a lost civilization and its virtually forgotten culture. The famous Greek philosopher Plato, who penned the earliest surviving accounts of Atlantis, claimed that his source for the Atlantis story was Egyptian in origin. The background

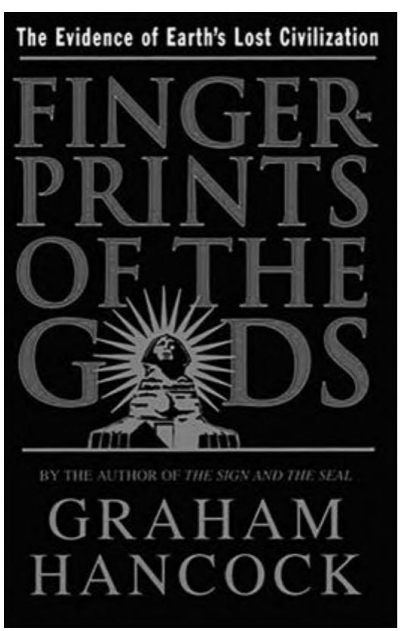

PLATO

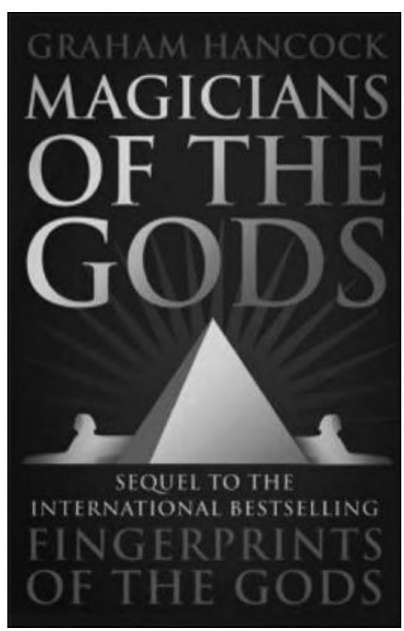
 for the legend was obtained by Plato's ancestor, the Greek statesman Solon, who in turn learned about it from a group of Egyptian high priests. In fact, this much earlier Egyptian document may have inspired other Atlantis-like stories throughout Africa, Europe and the Near East. This 3,700-year-old Egyptian religious text described a place called the Island of Ka. The "Ka" refers to the astral projection of one's eternal soul, the spiritual duplicate of the human individual. Unlike the second part of the human soul, the "Ba," which left the body and joined the gods in the heavens, the Ka remained on Earth and within the mummified body. However, the "Island of Ka" obviously refers instead to an earthly dwelling, not of the human soul, but of the very first deities. The very first account of this island was inscribed in hieroglyphics on the walls of an ancient temple standing on the west bank of the Nile and dedicated to the Egyptian god Horus. Known as the Edfu AN EGYPTIAN DEPICTION OF HORUS /

AN EGYPTIAN DEPICTION OF HORUS

 they take us back to a very remote period in cosmic history, back to a time that is known as the “Early Primeval Age of the Gods”—and these gods, so the Edfu texts explain, were not originally Egyptian, but lived on a distant, sacred island, known as the “Homeland of the Primeval Ones.” This island, it was also said, was in the middle of a great ocean. Then, at some unspecified time in the distant past, a cataclysmic event occurred, and a great flood submerged the land followed by a rain of fire which overtook the island. It destroyed the gods and their glorious mansions and erased the island from the face of creation. We are told there were indeed survivors who escaped on ships and set sail for virgin lands and started again. This text is millennia older than Plato’s account of Atlantis, and the legend of the Island of Ka is all we have left of the original source that Solon read about in Egypt and relayed to Plato. The Egyptian Zep Tepi (The First Time), another legend of a now-forgotten time passed down to us through Egyptian mythology, also deserves mention. Zep Tepi was a glorious age when the gods—Osiris, Isis, Set, Horus, Thoth, and others— walked beside men. Author and ancient mysteries lecturer and expert Laird Scranton wrote in his book Point of Origin: For anyone who is familiar with the origin myths of ancient Egypt, the discovery of a primordial ancient site such as this one in Turkey [Gobekli Tepe], linked to the term “tepe,” can only call to mind familiar Egyptian references to a mythical First Time, which is referred to by the term Zep Tepi or by the variations or transpositions of that term. In his Egyptian dictionary Budge lists the word sep tepi and defines it to mean “primeval time” or “lands of primeval time.” In his best-selling sequel to Fingerprints of the Gods, the widely acclaimed Magicians of the Gods, author Graham Hancock

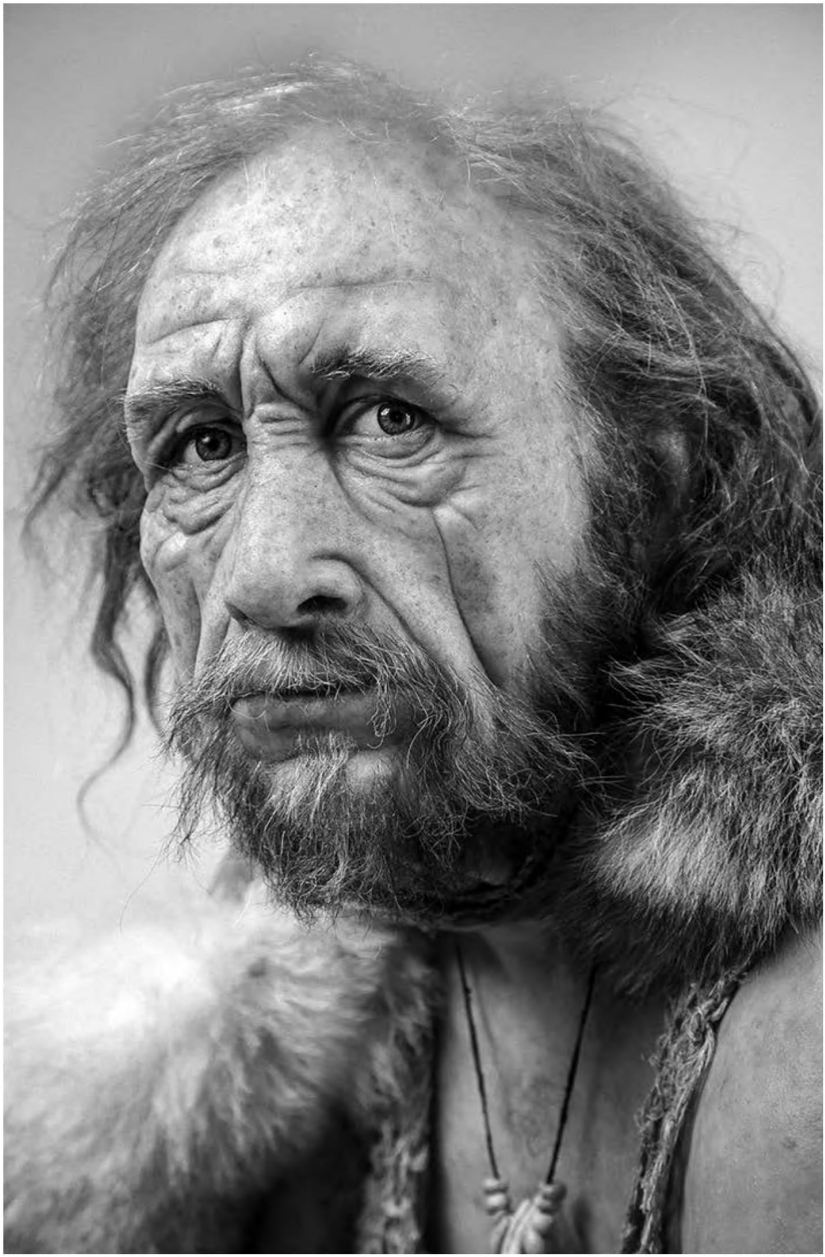
 The Evidence of Earth's Lost Civilization MAGICIA OF It Two of Graham Hancock's more popular books. hits upon, without his awareness, one of the most fundamental truths of ancient and modern Aryan culture. In Magicians of the Gods, as well as his other works, Mr. Hancock attempts to explain who founded the cultures and great megalithic structures of the ancient world. He then prepares to explain the accuracy and legitimacy of ancient legends and myths. They told of a long-vanished civilization often referred to as “Atlantis,” “Lemuria” or the island of “Ka” and many other names. Grasping upon what he calls our racial amnesia, he explained that this amnesia created a forgotten epoch in human history, a time forever lost to our memory. This lost chapter in our history was not merely the time of Atlantis or Lemuria, but a time in which an artistically sophisticated and technologically advanced prehistoric civilization dominated the globe. Graham Hancock, quite without his intent, revealed not a multicultural civilization of the last Ice Age, which he wholeheartedly supports, but something entirely the opposite of his convictions. This author has interpreted in Hancock's writing the signature of ancient Aryan innovation and civilization.





 By looking at his work from a different point of view, ours, one can witness the spreading and triumph of Aryan culture in the remote past. By linking what we know of the evolution of Indo-European civilization from such works as Arthur Kemp’s March of the Titans, and earlier works such as Madison Grant's The Passing of the Great Race and Alfred Rosenberg’s The Myth of the Twentieth Century, to his explanation of megalithic structures, ancient mythology, remnants of prehistoric symbolism, astrology, ritual and worship sites, a more or less complete view of the ancient Aryan race and our culture founding mission comes to light. Mr. Hancock might not have seen such achievement within his own mind, but certainly his research, by a bizarre twist, pointed directly to it.

Forensic recreationist Elisabeth Daynes's “Lascaux III" Cro-Magnon man.



CHAPTER 11 Out of Africa: A Critical Analysis n the

foreword to Bruce R. Fenton's The Into Africa Theory of Evolution, Graham Hancock writes: “The one thing that is not ‘fiercely debated’ however—indeed it is barely discussed at all these days—is the ruling ‘Out-of-Africa’ paradigm, which has been in place, and uncontested for so long most scientists seem to have forgotten it is still only a theory and not a body of established and irrefutable facts.” Indeed, we are now unlocking secrets of evolution that could easily deconstruct this prevailing worldview. Some of these new discoveries reveal that the human story began somewhere outside of Africa entirely. In Fenton’s book he presents the notion that our species first evolved in Australia, and that the aborigines of that southern continent are remnants of that first, original human race. I propose, and others have as well, that humans began in Asia, though I myself have not ruled out the possibility for Eastern or Southeastern European origins. Indeed, some of the oldest hominids in recent years were found not in Africa but in northern Greece. It has become ev

 ident to this author, through his research, that the roots of humanity seem to be in Greater Eurasia, not Africa. Prof. Kevin MacDonald has pointed out, as we have said earlier, that anatomically modern Caucasians have existed for some 50,000 years. According to MacDonald, Caucasians once inhabited more than just Europe. Prior to 4000 B.C., Caucasians lived in Central Asia, China, the Middle East, north Africa, the Americas, and possibly Indonesia, Malaysia and Polynesia. That would establish ancient whites as a global human population. WHAT IS THE OUT OF AFRICA THEORY? The late J. Philippe Rushton wrote a brilliant book in the 1990s, Race, Evolution and Behavior: A Life History Perspective (2000), in which he attempted to explain [= the race question. In the final chapter of the book he outlines "Out of Africa." According to the theory, starting roughly 150,000 years ago, a small contingent of hunter-gatherers roamed the African sa- . vannah. Included in this small band of - = early human-like creatures were a man geet and a woman who ultimately became the direct ancestors to all existing Homo sapiens on the planet today—to add a bit of Biblically inspired hype, our African "Adam and Eve." [However, in this theory "Adam" and "Eve" almost certainly did not know each other, and probably lived at different times and different places, quite unlike the Biblical version.—Ed. | That, in a nutshell, is the Out of Africa theory, at least the idealized version of it presented by NOVA, National Geographic and the liberal press. (Maystadt 2007)

CHAPTER 11 | 147 Rushton asked the question: “How can we know if the ‘Out of Africa theory’ is true? To answer that question, we must look at the evidence from genetics, paleontology and archeology.” To support his interpretation of the evidence, Rushton cited The History and Geography of Human Genes (1994) by Luigi Cavalli-Sforza, which examines thousands of genetic DNA comparisons of the races. Geneticists count the number of gene mutations in each group to measure which groups are most closely related, and at what point in time a group has diverged from a common ancestor. These DNA studies support the Out of Africa theory’s premise that Negroes, or black Africans, were the first of the human races to split from a common human ancestor, thus making the black race the oldest and most primitive modern human form, at least according to Cavalli-Sforza. Rushton writes: Fossils of prehistoric humans tell us that early steps in human evolution took place in Africa. Homo sapiens lived in Africa between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, but only reached the Middle East about 100,000 years ago. Earlier hominids such as the Neanderthals were very different from modern humans. They had faces that jutted farther forward and they had larger front teeth than any living Aryans, Africans, or East Asians. Neanderthals had denser bones, thicker skulls, and more pronounced brow ridges than any modern humans. (Rushton, 86) It was environmental factors and geography, as well as migrations, that spurred racial evolution forward, specifically the race evolution of Eurasia. Anthropologist Chris Stringer puts the timeframe for this process at between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago. Multiregional evolution, on the other hand, which challenges the Out of Africa hypothesis, holds that the human

 species first arose around 2 million years ago in Africa and subsequent human evolution has been within a single, continuous human species. This species encompasses all archaic human forms such as H. erectus and neanderthalensis as well as modern forms and evolved worldwide to the diverse populations of anatomically modern humans (H. sapiens). The author of this book disagrees with Rushton, and embraces the multiregional (MR) hypothesis as the best compromise to an Out of Africa or polygenic (the theory of completely separate evolutionary emergence of the races) option. The multiregional hypothesis contends that the mechanism of clinal variation through a model of “Center and Edge” allowed for the necessary balance between genetic drift, gene flow and selection throughout the Pleistocene, as well as overall evolution as a global species, but while retaining regional differences in certain morphological features. To put it simply, local populations of early humans, while technically part of the human story, evolved semi-independently. From here they developed into the many races and sub-races of mankind we view today. This includes moderate to minimized gene flow or interbreeding not only between human populations of the same race but also between races within the species. Robert Sepehr, an anthropologist, author and video producer, made the comment on numerous occasions that Aryans, by far, had extremely minimized gene flow between their populations and outsiders until very recent times. Carleton S. Coon confirms this in his book The Races of Europe. Most of the so-called intermixture between Cro-Magnon, our ancestors, and Neanderthals happened in north Africa and the Middle East and in Siberia between the north Eurasians, a proto-European race that we did interbreed with and which forms one of the main roots of our Caucasian DNA. Not only have new human lineages been rediscovered,

CHAPTER 11 | 149 Carleton Coons and Carl C, Seltzer are shown taking body measurements from a wrestler called “Angel.” Angel looks like a stereotypical “caveman.” several new locations have been designated as possible cradles of human civilization by the MR camp. This includes the Arctic, this would have been at a time when conditions were more favorable. A possible pole shift or other global cataclysm has often been cited a possible reason for this civilization’s destruction. Other places presented include those from ancient mythology such as Mu or Lemuria as a hot spot of creation for the ancient Caucasians. In his book Species with Amnesia, Robert Sepehr reveals his frustration over the corrupt Cultural Marxist academic system and its denial of the truth he experienced as a tenured college faculty member:

 The field of anthropology is fraught with contradictions, especially regarding the archaic admixture within the human record, which I have personally experienced during my years in the California State University system. But the growing mountain of irrefutable evidence shows that different archaic hominid species mixed genes interracially, crossing their own species' genetic boundaries, and that this admixture is still detectable by which individuals from genetically distinct populations (e.g., species, subspecies) mate and produce at least some viable offspring, is of great relevance to understanding the origins of biodiversity, especially in relation to human racial origins. The DNA evidence indicates that ancient humans participated in cross-species sex and exchanged genomic material which can now be measured since we have learned how to map modern and archaic genomes. One recent tabloid headline touted that: "Ancient humans 'rampantly interbred' with Neanderthals and a mystery species in a Lord of the Rings-style world of different creatures." This humorous headline is quite correct. The racial diversity on this planet was extremely high prior to 18,000 years ago. One can only imagine if reports of an ancient cataclysm or flood sent by the gods to cleanse the world of impurities, were merely a reaction to this rampant miscegenation and to purify the white European race, which had experienced untold levels of de-purification due to racial admixture. In October 1950, the "United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization" (UNESCO) issued a statement asserting that all humans belong to the same species and that race is not a biological reality, but a myth. For 1950's America, at least, this was a radical proposal. (Sepehr, 17) The findings were co-authored by an international panel of cultural anthropologists, geneticists, sociologists, and psychologists. Many scientific discoveries have been made since 1950, especially in the field of human genetics, refuting this one-race dogma and

 indicating that humanity is, biologically speaking, a hybrid species, and not one single “race.” (Sepehr, 17) According to anthropologist and author Robert Sepehr: Scientific evidence refuting the popular theory of modern humanity's African genesis is becoming common knowledge among those few who are familiar with the most recent scientific papers published on the human genome and how it compares to the other hominin genomes which have also now been sequenced. Sepehr notes in his book Species with Amnesia, that there is a “conspicuous” and “deliberate vacuum when it comes to reporting these studies.” They are just considered too politically incorrect for the predominantly leftist-dominated academic community and media to handle at present. The Australian historian Greg Jeffreys believes this plan for white genocide which includes, not only the eradication of white biology, but also the removal of the concept of race itself as directed toward the Ancient Caucasians, has been going on for decades: The whole Out of Africa myth has its roots in the mainstream academic campaign in the 1990s to remove the concept of race. When I did my degree they all spent a lot of time on the Out of Africa thing, but it’s been completely disproved by genetics. The mainstream still holds on to it. In 1998, a paper was published by the Michael Hammer Lab arguing that starting around 35,000 years ago, early humans started migrating into the African continent, not vice versa, and that accounted for most of the African Y chromosomes. This paper also explains that haplogroups A and B were present exclusively in Africa and were the byproduct of admixture between archaic African hominids and the incoming or returning migrations of modern humans who then interbred with them. This “Into Africa Theory” featuring migrating bands of

 Proto-Caucasoid populations entering Africa is further supported by archeology. The presence of such sites as Dabban, with clear Upper Paleolithic links in north Africa dating as far back as 35,000 years ago, supports the theory of migration into Africa. Dabban is an early blade-and-burin industry of Libya during prehistory, dating 40,000-14,000 years ago. It is also thought to be one of the oldest dated blade-and-burin industries of the Old Stone Age. This displays a definite connection to the stone tool technology of the Upper Paleolithic communities within Europe and the Middle East. (Sepehr, 19) Sepehr also states that: From the paleo-biological perspective, the Hofmeyr skull in South Africa dated at around 36,200 B.P. clusters with Upper Paleolithic Eurasians and Aryans, which, again, suggests that Africa was peopled from Eurasia or Europe, not the other way around. Found in 1952, the Hofmeyr skull is one of only a few African specimens of early modern humans dated to over 30,000 years. The Hofmeyr skull is rather distinct from those of recent Sub-Saharan Africans. It does, in fact, possess traits from people who lived in Europe in the Upper Paleolithic period. This was at the time at which the Hofmeyr skull was dated. The skull demonstrates that humans arriving in Africa 36,000 years ago resembled those in early Europe. Such examples include the Cro-Magnon specimen of the Pyrenees, with no primitive features such as prognathism, or protruding lower jaws. Sepehr also pointed out that the anomalous Hofmeyr skull closely resembled an “ice age European.” In addition, a newspaper article further claimed, at a time when broad genomic sequencing data was unavailable, “that this resemblance supported the Out of Africa hypothesis. Since then, published genetic findings have

 demonstrated the opposite scenario, one where modern genetics from outside of Africa entered the continent. Studies show that contemporary Aryans shared genetic continuity with ancient Aryans, but lack the genetic markers found in modern Africans. In other words, Aryans did not descend from Africans, but modern Africans are an admixture of Ipper Paleolithic Aryans and an archaic species, possibly Homo heidelbergensis, whose DNA is not found in non-Africans." (Sepehr, 20) OUT OF AFRICA DEBUNKED BY GENETICS Geneticist Anatole A. Klyosov and a number of other distinguished Russian scientists put together a paper entitled ReExamining the "Out of Africa" Theory and the Origin of Europoids (Caucasoids) in Light of DNA Genealogy. The study offers a growing body of evidence in support of multiregional origins, even the polygenic, or separate evolutionary model for the origin of humankind. It offered clear proof that Aryans did not descend from Africans, or an Out-of-Africa migration. Furthermore, it places the point of origin for the white race somewhere between Central Europe in the West and west-central Russia in the East and as far south as the Levant. To clarify their position, the writers of the paper, Dr. Kylosov and Igor L. Rozhanskii, concluded as follows: The finding that the Europoid haplogroups did not descend from "African" haplogroups A or B is supported by the fact that bearers of the Europoid haplogroups, as well as all non-African haplogroups, do not carry either SNPs M91, P97, M31, P82, M23, M114, P262, M32, M59, P289, P291, P102, M13, M171, M118 (haplogroup A and

 its subclades SNPs) or M60, M181, P90 (haplogroup B), as it was shown recently in “Walk through Y” FTDNA Project (the reference is incorporated therein) on several hundred people from various haplogroups. ... Thanks largely in part to geneticists, the “Out of Africa” concept was popularized during the last two decades, yet it was never directly proven; however, for many specialists its appeal was undeniably convincing. The concept was based primarily on the premise that Africa possesses the highest variability, or variance, of the human DNA and its segments. Set apart, it is not a strong argument because a mix of different DNA lineages also results in a high variability and, as we show below, it is largely what occurs in Africa. Moreover, a genomic gap exists between some Africans and non-Africans, which has also been interpreted as an argument that the latter descended from Africans. A more plausible interpretation might have been that both current Africans and non-Africans descended separately from a more ancient common ancestor, thus forming a proverbial fork. A region where this downstream common ancestor arose would not necessarily be in Africa. In fact, it was never proven that he lived in Africa. Research into this question has served as the basis for and the subject of our work. We have found that a great diversity of Y chromosomal haplotypes in Africa is a result of the mixing of several very distant lineages, some of them not necessarily African, and that Europoids (at least) do not contain “African” SNPs (those of haplogroups A or B). These important findings put a proverbial dent in the “Out of Africa” theory. [An SNP is a single-nucleotide polymorphism.—Ed.]

MISSING LINK DISCOVERED IN EUROPE

In 2009, a most extraordinary find was unveiled at the Natural History Museum in New York. This incredible discovery is nothing less than the crucial “missing link” connecting hu

CHAPTER 11 | 155 mans, not only with their more apelike ancestors, but also to an even more distant, primitive form entirely. This find represents a moment in our evolution in which the earliest primates branched off in two evolutionary directions. In this case, one leading to monkeys and more primal forms, and one leading to apes and eventually hominids and humans. This anthropological discovery was made in 1983 in Messel pit, a shale quarry 35 km southeast of Frankfurt, Germany. It was the skeleton of a 47-year-old primate from the Eocene Period. This primate is now known by the scientific name Darwinius masillae or “Ida” for short. The discovery has been hailed as the “Rosetta Stone” to understanding the crucial stages in primate evolution. The media described this juvenile, monkey-sized female specimen as the “most complete fossil primate ever discovered.” The only portion of the skeleton missing is its left lower limb. It is in a remarkable state of preservation. Even the animal's final meal before its death is still visible, consisting of fruits and leaves, still sitting in the stomach cavity. “This little creature is going to show us our connection with the rest of all the mammals; with cows and sheep, and elephants and anteaters,” said Sir David Attenborough who is narrating a BBC documentary on the find. “The more you look at Ida, the more you can see, as it were, the primate | in embryo.” (The Guardian 2009) This fossil has been further analyzed, and it now has been determined to be an early primate, possibly part of a “stem group” leading to monkeys, the great apes and the hominids (that includes modern humans). The fossil was divided into a slab 4 and partial counter slab after the amateur 4 ca eer aN excavation and sold separately. It was not [¢ajmmeiliibaaeaiieediia

 reassembled until 2007. The authors of the paper describing Darwinius classified it as a member of the primate family Notharctidae, subfamily Cercamoniinae, suggesting that it has the status of a significant transitional form (a "link") between the prosimian (lemurs, tarsiers etc) and simian ("anthropoid") primate lineages. Others have disagreed with this placement. Ida also faced criticism from those like Nils Christian Stenseth, who co-authored a paper claiming it was the ancestor to modern-day lemurs only. Jason Colavito also criticizes its supporters as not following good science. A find can take years, even decades or longer, to be studied and assessed. There have been cases when even after a century, certain fossils are proved to have been misrepresented at an earlier stage in their investigation. Piltdown Man, the supposed missing link found in Boxgrove, England in the early 20th century, is a perfect example. What was thought to be the transitional fossil between ape and man turned out to be mixture of man, ape and pig, a carefully orchestrated hoax. In 1959, northern Greece became the location of a discovery that challenged the idea of common African origins. There, a 700,000-year-old skull, "Petralona Man," was found resembling that of the earlier hominid species known as Homo erectus with a few notable differences: It is the oldest hominid that exhibits identifiable Europoid or, in other words, Caucasian or white European features, and predates Neanderthals at nearly 1 m/y old. It is a separate species, and suggests an independent line of evolution, separate from that proposed to exist in Africa. Dr. Aris Poulianos, a tenured anthropologist and member of the UNESCO's International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences and founder of the Anthropological Association of Greece, was assigned a research team to study the cave and skull. Dr. Poulianos had received previous recognition for his thesis on "the origin of the Greeks." This thesis was

 L7i The Petrolona skull with a stalagmite growing on it. based on craniological and anthropometrical studies of modern Greek populations, which proved that Greeks are in fact a genetically distinct people and indigenous to Greece itself and did not descend from parent Slavic tribes as previously believed. His conclusion regarding the 700,000-year-old skull, was that the “Petralona Man” was part of an independent line of evolution, not a descendant of a species that came out of Africa, but a direct ancestor to Aryans and Aryans alone. His arguments were based on good anatomy and excellent racial science. They included the skull’s almost perfect orthography, the shape of its dental arch, and the occipital bone construction. What makes this find significant is its uniquely European features at the staggering age of 700,000 B.P. Being older than the oldest known Neanderthal, this calls into question the current paradigm of mankind's evolution.

 EVIDENCE SHIFTS FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE On August 31 2017, Uppsala University posted an article in Science Daily: Newly discovered human-like footprints from Crete may put the established narrative of early human evolution to the test. The footprints are approximately 5.7 million years old and were made at a time when previous research puts our ancestors in Africa—with ape-like feet. The article continues to say: Human feet have a very distinctive shape, different from all other land animals. The combination of a long sole, five short forward-pointing toes without claws, and a hallux ("big toe") that is larger than the other toes, is unique. The feet of our closest relatives, the great apes, look more like a human hand with a thumb-like hallux that sticks out to the side. The Laetoli footprints, thought to have been made by Australopithecus |"Southern Ape of Africa," supposedly one of our ancestors], are quite like those of modern humans except that the heel is narrower, and the sole lacks a proper arch. By contrast, the 4.4-million-year-old Ardipithecus ramidus from Ethiopia, the oldest hominin known from reasonably complete fossils, has an ape-like foot. The researchers who described Ardipithecus argued that it is a direct ancestor of later hominins, implying that a human-like foot had not yet evolved at that time. The new footprints, from Trachilos in western Crete, have an unmistakably human-like form. In the past decade, there has been an explosion of discoveries which are overturning nearly three decades of Out of Africa dogmatism. This footprint, then, is the oldest humanlike footprint ever found anywhere in the world, including outside Africa. It was widely believed that the Laetoli footprints found

CHAPTER 11 | 159 An artist's depiction of a Cro-Magnon man rendering a woolly mammoth. Archeological finds show that Cro-Magnon man had developed a rudimentary form of oil lamp, allowing him to illuminate the dark caves he adorned with pigments created from hematite, ochre, lamp black and more. in east Africa were exemplary of our prehuman ancestors, and much to the chagrin of those in support of the Out of Africa theory, the Crete footprints matched human footprints more closely and were far older. Mainstream explanations, also, are slowly shifting away from the Out of Africa paradigm as more of the European genome is becoming understood. A team of geneticists were recently successful in sequencing a 37,000-year-old European genome in Copenhagen. This permitted them to determine the genetic history of Europe's earliest modern humans. Analysis revealed that Scandinavians were most closely related to the prehistoric Cro-Magnon people, who are famous for their ancient cave-wall paintings in Lascaux, southern France. The Cro-Magnons lived in Europe from 20,000 to 50,000 B.C., only a fraction of the 400,000 years the Neanderthals inhabited

 Europe, western Asia and north Africa. There was indeed a very narrow window of time in which the two cohabited the continent together. What is not known is what led to the demise of the Neanderthals, whether they simply could not compete for resources with a more intelligent and resourceful Cro-Magnon or whether there was some form of violent confrontation that exterminated the Neanderthals. The test also revealed that other traits thought shared by both Middle Easterners and Aryans and that were believed to be the byproduct of interbreeding some 7,000 years ago, had already existed in Aryans at a very early date. This study clearly establishes the long history of the two trademarks of the northern European, or Nordic, phenotype, fair skin and fair eyes. This study, recently published in Science, not only illuminates many key issues concerning the origin of ancient white Aryans, but also demonstrates that white Aryans were a distinct species from Africans. Another study, done the same year, was even more conclusive. A recent DNA study conducted by Dr. David Reich of Harvard University Medical School proves that 90% of those claiming European descent can trace their ancestry back to a single founding population that lived in Europe 40,000 years ago. This group inhabited a region of northwestern Europe in what is today Belgium. Another independent study, not done by / Dr. Reich, confirms that 34,000 years ago ‘= early humans apparently, contrary to what we have been told, were aware interbreeding between gene pools can also cause significant problems for future populations if they are truly of a different species or race. There seems to be evidence of a

 widespread practice from Africa and through Eurasia, including Europe, of mating networks to select the ideal mate. This was also used to curb inbreeding as well, which, according to the article, was also seen as a threat to the gene pool. Thus, as far as Aryans are concerned, we see evidence at a very early time of a distinct concept of racial awareness, at a time when secular progressives claim there was no concept of race itself. These mating parties or networks, thus seemed to serve two very special functions, both to produce healthy, rich gene pools, but also to maintain group identity and integrity and to function as the organic expression of the race. FIRST CAUCASIANS OF THE PALEOLITHIC AGE In May 2005, bones at Mladec, a site in Moravia, in the Czech Republic, first excavated 100 years ago, were further examined and carbon-14 dated. The research team was led by anthropologists from the Natural History Museum in Vienna, from University of Vienna in Austria and from America's Washington University. They accomplished the first successful direct dating of the remains. Others had failed. According to Science Daily: The Mladec remains are universally accepted as those of early modern humans. However, there has been an ongoing debate as to whether they exhibit also distinctive features, indicative of some degree of Neanderthal ancestry, or morphologically aligned solely with recent humans and therefore document only a dispersal of modern humans into Europe. The bones were found to be 31,000 years old. The findings correspond with dates from other sites throughout Western and Eastern Europe that yielded artifacts linked to the Aurignacian culture. Those discoveries date from between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago. The Mladec find, however, represents an entire community of early Aryans consisting of dozens of

 individuals. This is hard evidence for a long-standing biological presence of our race in Europe at a very early time. Even more significant, experts have traced the actual emergence of the white race to remote antiquity. According to this study, our race entered Europe in a vast migration from the steppes of Western Asia 65,000-40,000 years ago. PREHISTORIC AFRICAN TYPES IN WESTERN ASIA? In her book Ancestral Journeys: The Peopling of Europe from the First Venturers to the Vikings, author Jean Manco mentions a find that has recently re-surfaced in Russia, that sheds some light on the early demographics of Europe. This site, known as Kostenki 14, is part of a vast complex of archeological sites located in the Don River valley. Manco writes: At this site a complete skeleton of an ancient man was found. Recent radiocarbon dating to between 38,700 and 36,200 years ago has made this the earliest Homo sapiens skull found in Europe. The characteristic differences between the skulls of various hominids places him within our species. Now that his remains have yielded a large amount of DNA, the man from Kostenki 14 can tell us more. He shares a close ancestry with later European hunter-gatherers, but also with a 24,000-year-old boy from Mal'ta in central Siberia. His Y DNA turned out to be haplogroup C1, almost unknown in Europe today, while his mitochondrial DNA haplogroup was U2. This ancient man's DNA is even more closely related to those living in modern Africa. In fact, he is not alone. Many Paleolithic European specimens exhibit the same connection with currently existing Negroid populations. This is also seen in a strong morphological resemblance to Negroes as seen in the facial reconstruction of the Kostenki 14 remains. The only thing to conclude is that in remote prehistory, Europe had a number of distinct racial populations.

CHAPTER 11 | 163 Eske Willerslev found that ancient men from Kostenki in modern-day Russia had a lot in common with living Europeans. The story of the first Aryans is the story of our white origins. It was the nations of the greater European homeland, that went on to subdue and civilize the entire world. Without the evolutionary edge maintained by the earliest Aryans, the history and fate of the world would have been quite different. By examining who our ancestors were, and what ultimately happened to them, we are given the guidance to evolve into the next stage of human evolution. It prepares us for the task ahead, which is to survive and develop further as a civilization. The study of other races within the confines of Europe shows us that we are merely a link in a chain that goes back 800,000 years—and we are only now beginning to fully understand the significance of that heritage, a legacy as inexplicable as the evolutionary process itself. That is the purpose and meaning of this book. It is now up to us to embrace our ancient ancestors and continue down a path that will lead us to the final battle of Ragnarok, and the ensuing Golden Age that will reign across all creation. For that reason, let my words be a verity, not only of truth, but of blood and iron.

A RECREATION OF OTZI

CHAPTER 12 The Iceman: A Link to a Lost White Race? n Sept. 19, 1991, in the Otztal Alps near the Austrian-Italian border, an incredible archeological find was discovered by a German couple hiking in the mountains on vacation. This miraculous discovery was a Stone Age, European “wet mummy,” naturally preserved in an ancient sheet of ice. This corpse is of great significance in the study of Caucasian origins and was described in The Iceman, a book by the German scientist Konrad Spindler. The “Iceman” (or “Otzi”) as he has been called ever since, lived and hunted in the region centuries before the first block on the Egyptian pyramids was placed. The Iceman carried with him a flint blade, a cape made from grass, and other sophisticated implements. He also bore 61 tattoos. In the 1998 NOVA episode which appeared on Public Broadcasting (PBS), “Ice Mummies: The Iceman Returns,” the main issues regarding the ancient corpse were brought to the forefront. The first question scientists had to tackle was the Iceman’s

 Some of the wide range of tools found with Otzi's corpse. age. Could he really be 5,300 years old? “To find out, small samples of bone were removed for radiocarbon dating. Like all living things, bone contains a form of carbon called carbon-14. When an organism dies, that carbon begins to decay at a precise rate like a clock ticking away into eternity.” Along with the cadaver itself, a variety of tools and implements were also uncovered, including shreds of tattered clothing, a copper axe, half-finished arrowheads, and various containers made from birch. The other objects were “rawhide strings, two dried mushrooms on leather straps ... finely stitched clothing made from animal skins ... an unfinished bow taller than the Iceman himself, and remnants of a boot stuffed with grass still tied to one foot.” (NOVA, 1998: “The Iceman Returns”) The elegantly fashioned copper axe was perhaps his most notable possession. It dated prior to the Copper Age, and scientists believe it was primarily used for a ceremonial or symbolic

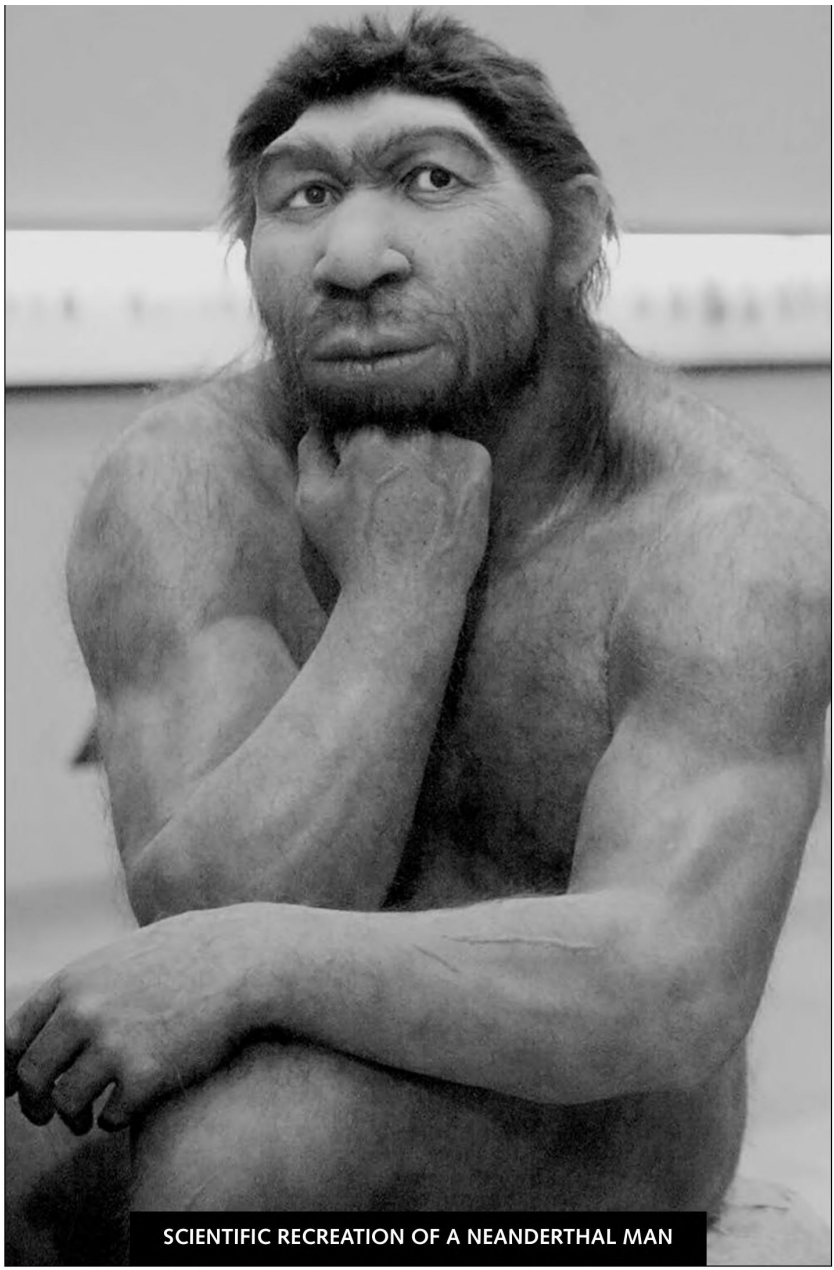
CHAPTER 12 | 167 A photo of Otzi's exceptional copper axe. purpose, perhaps to denote the Iceman’s status as a warrior, especially if he was a proto-Indo-European, since Indo-Aryans are primarily a warrior race and most of their root words relate to hunting and battle, as does their religious imagery. Until the late 1970s, it was presupposed that local development in Europe was a product of diffusion—that is, a gradual assimilation of foreign concepts and technologies through contact with eastern Mediterranean and Near East cultures during long migration periods. For instance, early Bronze Age burial sites in Wessex, England, were once thought to be products of the Mycenaean civilization. While current evidence suggests ancient Caucasians migrated to and influenced the rise of ancient American and Chinese civilizations, this theory of Caucasian development is entirely incorrect. The white Aryans and their ancestors in Asia truly had a creative spark very early on that changed the fate of the world. More up-to-date methods of determining

 Scientists examine some of the amazingly well-presrved remains of Otzi the Ice Man. Was Otzi a member of a lost white race? Only further scientific study will reveal the truth. age revolutionized our awareness of this phase of European prehistory. Recently scientists in Balzano, Italy, conducted a DNA test on the Iceman. The test showed that his paternal bloodline is now shared by almost all modern Aryans and is related to some peoples in northwestern Europe. Studies of his mitochondrial DNA, however, which can be traced only through the maternal bloodline, prove that he was part of an Alpine race originating in the mountains some 13,000 years ago that now is totally extinct. He was actually a mix of Nordic blood and this distinct and now-forgotten pre-Indo-European race. This race was previously unknown to anthropologists. However, aspects of his paternal DNA also resemble those of the people now found on Sardinia. But did he come from Sardinia? No, scientists say. The

 nickname “Otzi," near Similaun Mountain and Hauslabjoch on the border between Austria and Italy. He is Europe's oldest known natural human mummy, and has offered an unprecedented view of pre-Chalcolithic (preCopper Age) Europeans. people of Sardinia have been isolated from other European population groups for so long, their ancient DNA has remained less diluted by the later waves of whites who invaded mainland Europe many centuries ago. Hence the people of Sardinia today most closely resemble the majority of Aryans of the Iceman’s era, or so the theory goes.

The mummy was found in September 1991 in the Ötztal Alps, hence the

SCIENTIFIC RECREATION OF A NEANDERTHAL MAN



CHAPTER 13 Neanderthals and the Mythical Atlantis n excavation by Ralph Solecki and his team from Columbia University from 1957 to 1961 yielded the first adult Neanderthal skeletons in northern Iraq, dating to approximately 80,000 B.C. to 60,000 B.C. Located in the Zagros Mountains near Kurdistan, these burials contained what appeared to be carefully laid-out human remains and grave goods, including bear skulls, which launched speculation about possible Neanderthal bear cults. In Santa Claus, Last of the Wild Men, Phyllis Siefker says, “Some of these bear skulls had little stones arranged around them; others were set on slabs; one very carefully placed, had the long bones of a cave bear (no doubt its own) placed beneath its snout; another had the long bones pushed through the orbits of its eyes.” (Siefker 1997, 193) In The Masks of God: Primitive Mythology, Joseph Campbell makes mention of bear-worship in Europe dating from about 75,000 B.C. among late-Neanderthal populations, to 30,000 B.C. with the Cro-Magnons. (Campbell 1959, 123)

 Religious artifacts produced by the Neanderthals' successors, the Cro-Magnons, including their beautiful cave paintings, displayed mixed human and animal imagery and symbolism that reflected the concept of a god or goddess. This in itself allows for speculation and wonder. Even though the hard evidence has yet to be revealed, these finds indicate that some sort of religious activity took place among these prehistoric people. During the Mesolithic period, 11,000-10,000 B.C., a number of advances were made, including the growth of populations and the dispersal of archaic peoples to even more remote regions of the world. This age ended with the proto-Neolithic period, in which a limited agricultural technology prevailed. This was a pivotal moment in the evolution of humanity. The Mesolithic period brought innovation and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle for many peoples in India, the Near East and Europe. China, Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia experienced similar evolutionary adaptations. Some of the protomegalithic monuments found in Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, and France date to this transitional period, though they were not as fully developed as those of the Neolithic period. Two such examples include Stonehenge (England, circa 8000 B.C.) and Carrowmore (Ireland, circa 5400 B.C.). Around 9000 B.C., the short-lived Mesolithic cultures of Europe were supplanted by the proto-Neolithic cultures; they began in the Near East and spread throughout the west. In the 1950s, Lithuanian-American archeologist Marija Gimbutas first presented her Kurgan theory of the origins of the Indo-Aryans: that a matriarchal, Neolithic civilization of pre-Aryans lived in Europe before the invasion of Indo-European tribes in the third millennium B.C. She describes this race in her book Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe. The lost civ

 ilization of pre-Aryans covered the lands of what are now Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, the Balkans and northern Greece. These people established the first cities in Europe and made advances in primitive tribal law, but most important, they laid the foundations for a permanent religion. (Gimbutas 1982, 1) Gimbutas was drawn to the idea of her own native region of Lithuania as a possible northern frontier of the Old European civilization. In examining the archeology of the area, she found evidence of a matriarchy, complete with a bird goddess and a bear goddess. She believed that feminine cults and goddess worshippers dominated all of Neolithic Europe. In this author's opinion, these artifacts are remnants of a vanished Europe that we have long since forgotten. (These ideas have found a following among people of the Wicca faith, a form of reconstructed paganism, or neopaganism.) In Old Europe proper—in the Balkans, Adriatic, and Aegean, as well as nearby Eastern Europe—an upsurge in creativity and imagination led to more complex deities. The Neanderthals, after they evolved, ruled Europe for over two hundred thousand years. They were uniquely adapted to its cold climate, especially the frigid centuries of the European ice ages. A November 30, 2007, article in Science details variations in skin color, eye color, and hair type among the main classic Neanderthal populations, indicating they were as diverse in physical characteristics as modern humans. The article’s abstract explains: The melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1R) regulates pigmentation in humans and other vertebrates. Variants of MC1R with reduced function are associated with pale skin color and red hair in humans of primarily European origin. We amplified and sequenced a fragment of the MC1r gene (mcir) from two Neanderthal remains. Both specimens have a mutation that was not found in modern humans

 analyzed. Function analyses show that this variant reduces MCIR activity to a level that alters hair and/or skin pigmentation in humans. The impaired activity of this variant suggests that Neanderthals varied in pigmentation levels, potentially on the scale observed in modern humans. Our data suggest that inactive MC1R variants evolved independently in both modern humans and Neanderthals. (Lalueza-Fox et al. 2007) British anthropologist Chris Stringer was one of the first to champion the A Out of Africa theory. Both Stringer and [Wy his theory were mentioned previously: |g) that modern peoples originated in Africa and then displaced all other peoples of the world. Stringer, in an interview with NOVA, explained: “If we look at the fossil record, Africa is the place that has the oldest modern humans, and so Africa, perhaps, is the original homeland of the Aryans. From | there, within the last 100,000 years, they ea across the world, replaced archaic peoples, and gave rise to the people we find everywhere today.” (NOVA 1997) Australian anthropologist Alan Thorne strongly disagrees. He believes that isolated populations of Homo erectus evolved locally into what we now consider Homo sapiens. Thorne says: “T think we all agree that there’s an Out of Africa, but I feel strongly that Out of Africa has to be at least a million years ago. So, you know, since that time, over the last million years, with people in Africa and Asia, Europe and Southeast Asia, various populations are making their own adaptations to different environments and landscapes, but all are the same evolving and expanding species.” (NOVA 1997) STRINGER

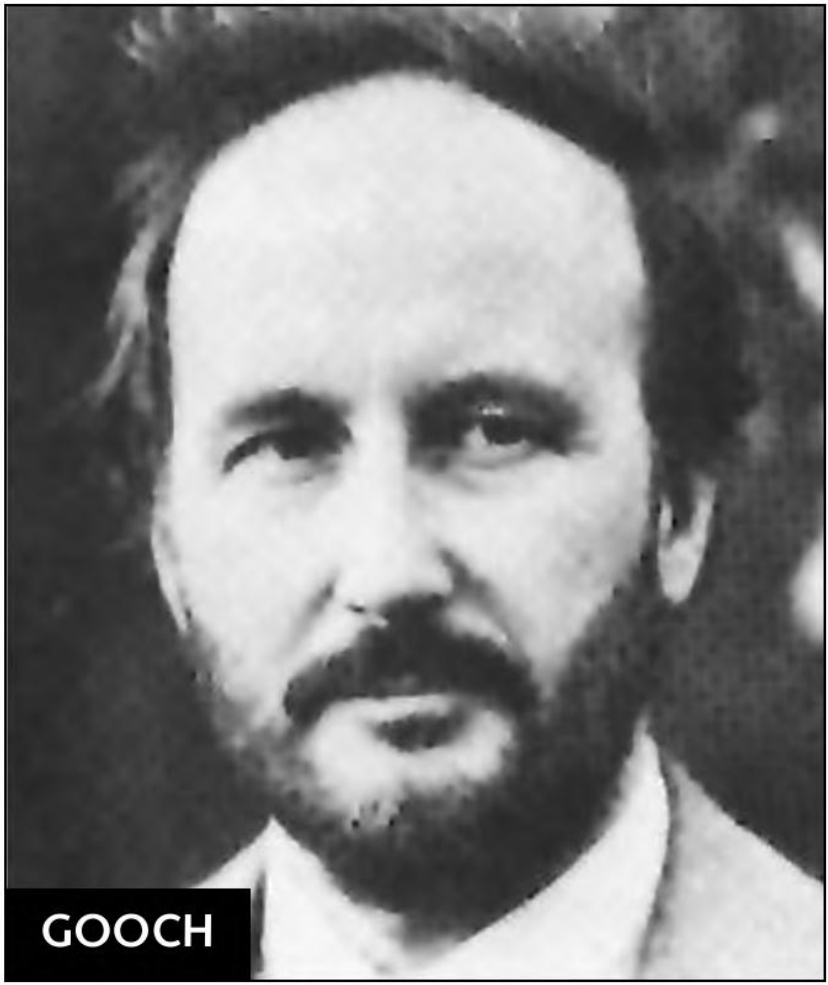
CHAPTER 13 | 175 Thorne envisions human evolution on a grand scale: Homo erectus spreading and evolving into the modern races of today in Europe, Asia, and most certainly Africa. Between three hundred thousand and thirty thousand years ago, the Neanderthals ruled as absolute masters of their domain. Scientists are now becoming aware of the unique role Neanderthals played in modern human evolution. The Earliest Aryan 139 genome has been mapped, and it seems that about 4% of our DNA comes from Neanderthals. Many of the features of these early people hint at a common heritage. But more than a decade ago, such revelations were yet to come. Chris Stringer voiced the typical views of the day: The Neanderthals had a long and successful evolutionary history. They evolved and survived in Europe over a period of at least 200,000 years. But in that time, they also developed their own special features, and these occur through the skeleton, but in particular, they are concentrated in the face. The face is dominated by the nose, a very large and projecting nose, and the whole middle of the face is poured forwards, taking with it the teeth, as well. And for me, this, in particular, marks them off as something different, probably a different species from us. And this is difficult to grasp, in a sense, because we're saying they were human beings; there's no doubt about that. And yet, they were different kinds of human beings, different from us, not part of our lineage, not our ancestors. (NOVA 1997) Alan Thorne countered in a PBS interview: When we look at the bones of the Neanderthals and other peoples, it's easy to see the differences. But as living people with flesh on those bones, those differences would have been much less significant or noticeable. I mean, today, there are people of extraordinarily different physical

 characteristics: different skin colors, different face and eye shape, different hair forms that meet, marry and have children. When I look at Aryans, I see the evidence of that mixed Neanderthal parentage. So, Neanderthals must be a part of our species. They must be a part of us. (NOVA 1997) Amidst all of this debate, something quite unexpected happened in the study of these first Aryans. On Tuesday, April 21, 1999, BBC News reported: “A hybrid skeleton showing features of both Neanderthal and early modern humans has been discovered, challenging the theory that our ancestors drove Neanderthals to extinction.” The skeleton was of a young boy, Svante Paabo, a lead researcher of the Max Planck Institute's Neanderthal genome study, said: “Neanderthals probably mixed with early modern humans before Homo sapiens split into different groups in Europe and Asia." This could have occurred in the Middle East between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago before the human population spread across East Asia. It is known from archeological findings in the Middle East that Neanderthals and modern humans overlapped in time in this region. Above, Paabo smiles at the skull of a Neanderthal.

CHAPTER 13 | 177 A little white girl is photographed with a recreation of a Neanderthal man. and it was found in Portugal. Erik Trinkaus of Washington University further stated: “This skeleton, which has some characteristics of Neanderthals, and that of early modern humans, demonstrates that early modern humans and Neanderthals are not all that different. They intermixed, interbred and produced offspring.” (BBC News 1999) DNA TESTING AT THE MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE Neanderthals are often depicted in popular art as having dark, matted hair, swarthy skin and dark eyes. Genetic testing now indicates that Neanderthals were in fact fair skinned and freckled, and had ginger or even blond hair. Their eye color was predominantly green or grayish blue. In February 2010 a team of Polish scientists announced that they unearthed what they believed to be three Neanderthal teeth from Stajna Cave on the north side of the Carpathian

 Mountains. The teeth are similar to those of modern humans, indicating how close both species are to one another. Hammers made out of deer antlers were also discovered, and scattered around the area were the bones of woolly rhinoceroses (Coelodonta antiquitatis) and woolly mammoths (Mammutha primigenius). Flint tools were also found throughout the site. From these discoveries, scientists can glean much about the eating habits, environment and technology of these ancient peoples (Science News 2010). Even if the Neanderthals of 100,000 years ago were nothing more than primitive hunters, with only « a slight inclination toward creativity, innovation, and independent thought, it still seems appropriate to think of them as something else, something more like us. In Atlantis and the Kingdom of the Neanderthals: 100,000 Years of Lost History, Colin Wilson reports on an excavation in 1989 conducted by a group of Israeli archeologists, led by Prof. Naama Goren-Inbar. They discovered a priceless relic from the age of the Neanderthals: WILSON It was a part of a planed and polished wooden plank, 10 inches long and half as wide. It had obviously been ripped out of a larger plank, and the digger had cracked it across the middle. On its lower side, the plank was slightly convex and had obviously not been planed or polished. What was odd about the find? Only that the layer from which it came was half a million years old, the time Peking Man, who belonged to a species of early man—the first “true man”—called Homo erectus. Presumably their brain was about half the size of modern man’s. Yet they had made this polished plank, which Prof.

 Goren-Inbar confessed that she was unable to explain. (Wilson 2006, 270) Wilson cites a number of examples in which brave scholarly individuals suggested that there was something more to the Neanderthals' culture than previously thought. Stan Gooch, for instance, proposed that Neanderthals were the first "stargazers." This idea was presented in Gooch's book Cities of Dreams: The Rich Legacy of Neanderthal Man Which Shaped Our Civilization. According to Wilson (2006, 272), "This book challenges the orthodox view that nothing worth the name of civilization existed prior to the last ice age and the subsequent emergence of modern man some 30,000 years ago." Wilson also mentions that Gooch inferred that the religion of the Neanderthals included a Moon worship cult of immense sophistication. Finally, "Homo sapiens, he said, were not an evolutionary leap, but only a gentle step from Neanderthal." (Wilson 2006, 273)


GOOCH

ACTOR MICHAEL BYRNE AS “SS COL. VOGEL”

ACTOR MICHAEL BYRNE AS “SS COL. VOGEL”

CHAPTER 14 Digging for the Reich n Indiana Jones

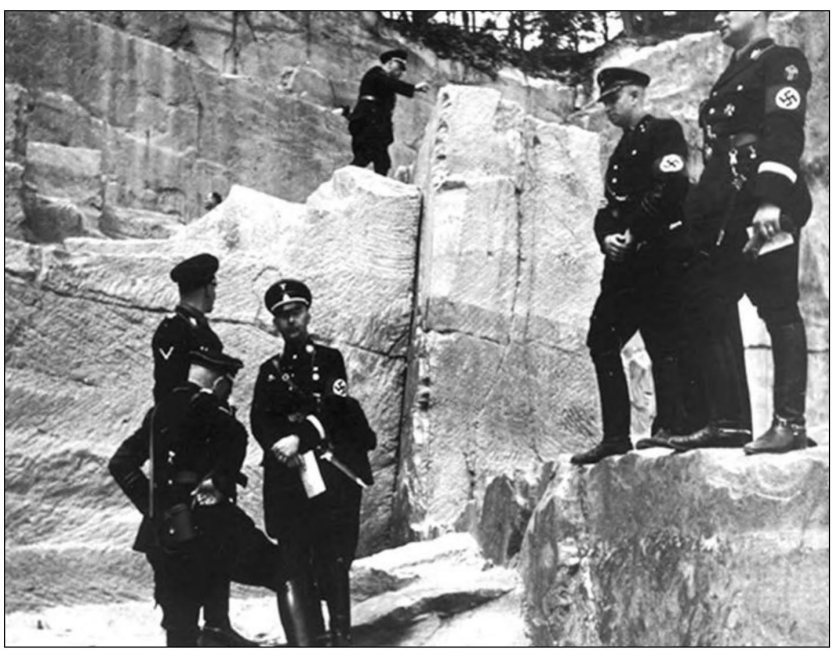
movies, Hollywood has depicted wartime Germans as searching the globe looking for all kinds of religious artifacts so “Nazi scientists” can use their arcane power to rule the world. Indeed, we see this presented in both Raiders of the Lost Ark and in Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade. This is pure fantasy, but a suggestion that academics have pushed. What is not known to most Americans, and Europeans for that matter, is the truth. Heinrich Himmler, chief of the SS, was, after all, an extremely educated man and avid reader and an investigator of ancient Aryan lore, Germanic traditions and the primeval Teutonic past. This author can appreciate such enthusiasm. In 1924, Himmler was an organizer for the National Socialist Freedom Movement, which was formed in the wake of the government's ban on the National Socialist German Worker's Party. This was after Hitler was arrested, tried and imprisoned for an attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government. Traveling on train to Passau in the Bavarian town of Landshut, Himmler took the time to read Cornelius Tacitus’s Germania, in which he presented a rather positive analysis of the ancient Germanic tribes that lived in the far north of the

 Roman empire, beyond the Rhine. It glorified their heroism in battle, their expressive hospitality, their strong family virtues, and their tall stature, red and blond hair and imposing physique. Himmler called Germania “a wonderful portrait of how high, pure and capable our ancestors were.” He concluded: “This is how we will become again, or at least part of us.” Himmler was far from the cold-hearted psychopath portrayed in the mainstream media and in academia. He had a genuine love for his people that rivaled that of his idol Adolf Hitler. The Aryans, he believed, were the true lost race of the giants, described in this author's earlier book on the subject. In 1935, Himmler created an elite research institute within the SS that undertook the same mission. He called it the Ahnenerbe, the name coined from an obscure Germanic word meaning “something inherited from the forefathers.” (Pringle, 2) Its purpose was to investigate and document the vast history of white Aryan accomplishment stretching back to the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age. (Pringle, 2) So much of our history, the story of our people going way back to a remote, primordial age, has been wiped from the memory of man. For the first time in human history, there was an attempt to rediscover true Aryan origins and to clarify Germanic prehistory. No one nation has put such an effort before or since into rediscovering and documenting our prehistoric past. If this was Himmler’s only true contribution to history, then he should be considered a hero of our people. Although his main concern was validating Germanic Aryan origins, his research has shown that the Aryan race has roots far beyond just Celtic, Slavic or Germanic implications, but shows that the Aryan race demonstrates unity of language, ethnicity and culture going back to a greater antiquity. Establishment academics, on the other hand, insist that SS research was shoddy, poorly executed

 ey he Sn j Members of Nazi Germany's Tibet expedition pose for a photo. and aimed only at deceiving others into supporting the idea of Germanic superiority. The author Heather Pringle, in her typical work of Jewish-inspired propaganda, called these researchers “myth-makers.” She wrongly attacked Hitler's belief that Aryans are the founders and bearers of civilization. In her book she stated: “These were the Aryans, a fictional race of tall, willowy, flaxen-haired men and women from northern Europe.” However, they were not just a myth, or a figment of Hitler’s imagination, as Pringle insists. The Aryans are a real ancient people, with roots in Central Asia. Another word for “Aryans” is “Proto-Indo-Europeans,” the founders of both European and many Asian civilizations including those of Iran and India. The name “Iran” comes from a phrase meaning land of the Aryans. The Christians of early Rome did much to eradicate our true history. Some Christian monks did document to an extent, in several volumes, the oral traditions of our ancestors. But

 much of the tales were deliberately Christianized. Himmler was aware of Christianity's negative impact on Aryan history. His goal was to undo this blight against our people, and to regenerate a true and revived Aryan faith. He took his work very seriously, and so did those scientists working with him. Starting with the destruction of the Library of Alexandria onward, Christianity initiated the greatest destruction of racial knowledge and history the world has ever known. NS philosopher, writer and leader Alfred Rosenberg explains: "Late Roman, Christian, Egyptian or Jewish ideas have penetrated into the soul of Germanic man and partly destroyed it." We must remember that the late Roman period was distinctively culturally degenerate, and late Egyptian culture was dominated by petty mysticism and non-white domination. Both Roman and Egyptian cultures began as Nordic civilizations, but like this country now, were influenced by others and destroyed in the process. Christianity had only succeeded in dimming the racial memory of the German Aryan race. Himmler knew that there had to be evidence of a much more distant prehistoric origin to Germanic and Aryan civilization. Surprisingly, authors Graham Hancock, John Anthony West, Robert M. Schoch, Laird Scranton, Frank Joseph and others have been claiming that there is evidence of a forgotten chapter in human history, and that our ancient myths are not just fanciful stories but rather fragmented memories of that long-lost past. National Socialism, on the other hand, anticipated such revelations decades before. ROSENBERG

 Heinrich Himmler and other SS officers are shown viewing ancient Germanic rune markings in a Palatinate quarry in 1935. In January 1942, Hitler commented that: Legend cannot be extracted from the void; it couldn't be a purely gratuitous figment. Nothing prevents us from supposing, and I believe, even that it would be to our interest to do so, that mythology is a reflection of things that have existed and of which humanity has retained a vague memory. In all the human traditions, whether oral or written, one finds mention of a huge cosmic disaster. ... In the Nordic legend we read of a struggle between giants and gods. In my view the thing is explicable only by the hypothesis of a disaster that completely destroyed a humanity that already possessed a high degree of civilization. Hitler's words are almost identical to the words of Graham Hancock. Those who think Hitler was nothing more than a



 ranting fool must research further his writings and statements, not only regarding the Jewish question but also his views on race and Aryan origins, which he touches upon briefly in Mein Kampf. But in Mein Kampf, Hitler makes clear who created civilization and what the result would be if that race died out: Every manifestation of human culture, every product of art, science and technical skill, which we see before our eyes today, is almost exclusively the product of the Aryan creative power. All that we admire in the world today, its science and its art, its technical developments and discoveries, are the products of the creative activities of a few peoples, and it may be true that their first beginnings must be attributed to one race. The existence of civilization is wholly dependent on such peoples. Should they perish, all that makes this Earth beautiful will descend with them into the grave. He even gave a serious warning and prediction to white America: In North America the Teutonic element, which has kept its racial stock pure and did not mix it with any other racial stock, has come to dominate the American continent and will remain master of it as long as that element does not fall a victim to the habit of adulterating its blood. While many are familiar with myths of Atlantis and Graham Hancock and Robert Schoch's own Atlantean theories, as we have touched upon in previous chapters, the National Socialists and their intellectuals did more comprehensive research on the Atlantean origins of White humanity than anyone in the last eight decades. In the 1920s, NS philosopher Alfred Rosenberg and writer Rudolf John Gorsleben championed the idea of the northern Atlantis, known as Thule. One of Himmler's ambitions was to travel to Iceland to

CHAPTER 14 | 187 Wewelsburg Castle, the headquarters of the SS Thule Society. review the ancient Scandinavian myths and legends as passed down by oral tradition. Also, on his list of priorities was to examine and record runestones and other Viking and Pre-Viking artifacts. Himmler believed there was evidence that the Aryan race did not evolve from lower African apes, but descended from the gods as was described in the Eddas and other Icelandic sagas. Himmler also believed that the Mensch and Hagal runes were symbolic of our descent from the gods. This sounds like typical ancient alien rhetoric, but both Erich von Daniken and his protégé Giorgio Tsoukolas, and Zecharia Sitchin, still claimed that our ancestry was anything but pure, concealed the truth that Aryans are descended from the gods of the sky, and launched the idea not only in a multicultural interpretation of what it means to be descended from the gods, but that the gods are actively involved in our lives today. Some have speculated that there is an internal conflict secretly being waged

Collingwood, inspired by the Gosforth Cross, 1908. among the governments and institutions of the world, one controlled by allies to the white race and others completely controlled and fighting for the interests of the Jews. Some have even drawn a connection between the Jews and the "Grays." Indeed, some have suggested that the Germans discovered a downed UFO in the Black Forest and began reverse engineering its technology, which is a task often attributed to Himmler's Ancestral Heritage Society. In some of my early articles, I have spoken at length about what I call the Aryan sun gods, or sky people. In fact, in an episode of "The Solar Storm," I discussed this matter briefly with Kyle Hunt. While our achievements as white Aryans surely cannot not be diminished by the erroneous claim that they were either stewarded or given outright technology and civilization by ancient "aliens," the questions remain if we did not evolve from apelike creatures from Africa or the Biblical Adam and Eve, then where?

An illustration of Vidarr stabbing Fenrir while holding his jaws apart by W. G.

CHAPTER 14 | 189 In the Eddas, it is clearly pointed out that mankind descended from the gods, and that the gods descended from a lost race of giants. To the uneducated reader, the Eddas seem to describe a Biblical-style chronology with a creation story, a mid-point, then an eschatology which describes the end time. It wasn't until the 19th century that writers like the founder of Atlantology, Ignatius Donnelly, came to believe that the creation story and the Norse end of the world known as Ragnarok, or the "Twilight of the Gods," was in fact the story of the birth and destruction of a previous world. This might be referred to in some religious circles as "Pre-Adamic" times. But again back to my interview, we also discussed the reallife mission of the Ahnenerbe, or Ancestral Heritage Society, the academic branch of the SS that sought to recover the forgotten history of our prehistoric Aryan ancestors. Critics claim this was nothing more than an attempt to justify conquest or give a legitimate basis for racism or Germanic supremacy. On the contrary, the researchers that Himmler put into the field to investigate our blood and heritage were seasoned explorers and academics with one thing in mind: Discover the truth, i.e., the Aryan truth and not the artificial, Marxist-conceived Jewish one. Since the late 19th century, occult movements in Germany and elsewhere grafted themselves upon the Greek notion of Hyperborea. Tales told of the Greek god Apollo traveling to a distant northern land beyond the north winds. Later, "Ario- | sophists" such as Guido von List and Jorg | Lanz von Leibenfels inhabited this with | Aryans. [The term "Ariosophy," meaning wisdom concerning the Aryans , was first es coined by Lanz von Liebenfels in 1915 and became the label

190 | RISE OF THE ARYANS a F ny for his doctrine in the 1920s.—Ed.|This really was not a rash inclination on their part; there already was both literary and historical evidence to support such claims. It was mostly in the form of Aryan mythology, including the Vedas, the Sanskrit writings of India, and numerous European stories, even accounts by Adam of Bremen. It was he that also traveled to the ancient Teutonic temple of Uppsala, in which he reported stood stone statues of Thor, Wotan, Frey and even the Aryan Christ-figure Baldur as well as Freya and Loki, who Adam of Bremen said was represented by Ugaarrthilocus (Utgard-Loki), another serpentine interpretation of the Norse trickster god. Himmler was very interested in the history and heritage of Iceland. | Many National Socialist thinkers at the time believed Iceland was either the site or a remnant of Ultima Thule,] the northern Atlantis described by the classical geographer Pythias in the fourth century B.C. This idea was furthered by the founder of the Edda Society, Rudolf von Sebottendorf. Be| cause of this conviction, Iceland clear

An ancient stone construction in Iceland.

 ly was the most vital link to finding the true home and birthplace of the Proto-Aryan race. Himmler grew up listening to his parents reading ancient Norse and German myths and legends, including the famous Nibelungenlied, in which Prince Siegfried slayed the dragon, then bathed in its blood, which made him invincible in battle. Himmler was convinced that all these fantastic myths and stories contained clues to the ancient Aryan past, and perhaps actually were a guidebook to the true history of Our Folk. In his book Digging for Hitler Dr. David Barrowclough explained: Himmler came to take a literal view of the Eddas and other ancient legends. ... Himmler created a department in the Ahnenerbe called “The Teaching and Research Center for Folktales, Fairytales and Sagas.” This department was given the task of accumulating as much knowledge as possible on ancient Germanic tales. Regarding this mission Himmler wrote: “Fairytales, sagas and cosmic fables are all varieties of stories that flow from the soul of the German people. ... These folktales are to be understood as they are told, without false glorification, in essence to remain true to their words and sounds. Barrowclough continues: Himmler believed they comprise a history—greatly fragmented, but still intelligible—of northern Europe as it once was, before the arrival of Christianity. More importantly, he believed that the Aesir—the old gods of Norse legend, such as Odin, Thor and Loki—were in fact beings of pure, undiluted Nordic essence, the earliest Aryans. Indeed, the Sanskrit writings of India, as the author Michael Cremo has shown, say the Aryan, or first Aryan man, Manu, descended from pure energy, and that modern Europoid humanity has a greater antiquity, putting Homo sapiens on the

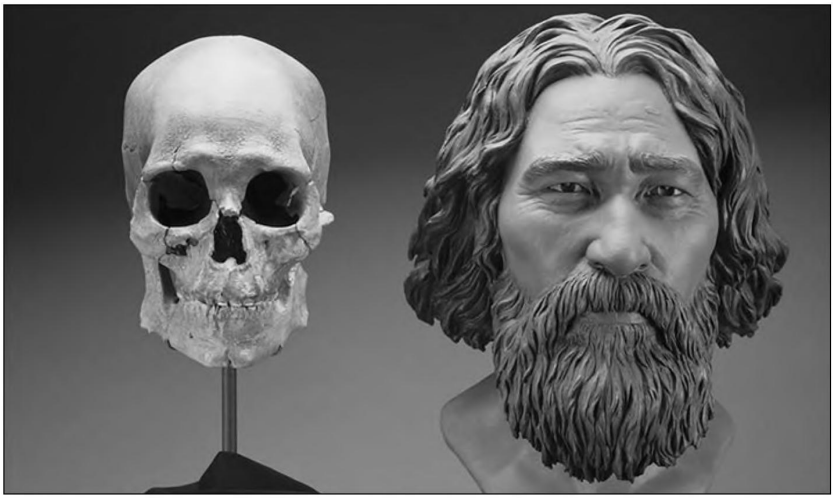
 Earth millions, not thousands, of years into the past—in fact, hundreds of millions of years, a notion mainstream academics find impossible to accept. Himmler also believed that Thor’s Hammer was a real weapon, of enormous power. What if it were true? What if Thor's Hammer was of Ancient Aryan origin, part of a lost technological weapon of the now destroyed and forgotten Aryan civilization of the ice age? Himmler was both intrigued and fascinated by stories of the hammer. Himmler so noted his interest in the relic in a memo to his researchers: Have the following researched: Find all myths within the northern Aryan Germanic cultural world where an understanding of the lightning bolt, the thunderbolt, Thor's hammer, or the flying or thrown hammer exists, in addition to all the sculptures of the god depicted with a small hand axe emitting lightning. Please collect all the pictorial, sculptural, written and mythological evidence of this. I am convinced that this is not based on natural thunder and lightning, but rather that it is an early, highly developed form of war weapon of our forefathers, which was only, of course, possessed by the Aesir, the gods, and that it implies an unheard|-of] knowledge of electricity. (Barrowclough, 80) In the beginning, according to Nordic beliefs, there was nothing but a great abyss, and a northern and southern realm, one of eternal ice, cold and darkness known as Nifelheim and one of heat, fire and molten lava known as Muspelheim. There were three small rivers leading out of these realms known as the Elvigar. After a period of eons, the fiery sparks from Muspelheim began to melt the great blocks of hoar frost and rime that existed beyond. Out of an immense block of ice came forth a gigantic cow. This cow then began licking the surrounding blocks of ice for nourishment and out of a great, melted iceberg rose the frost giant Ymir. He knelt beside the cow and

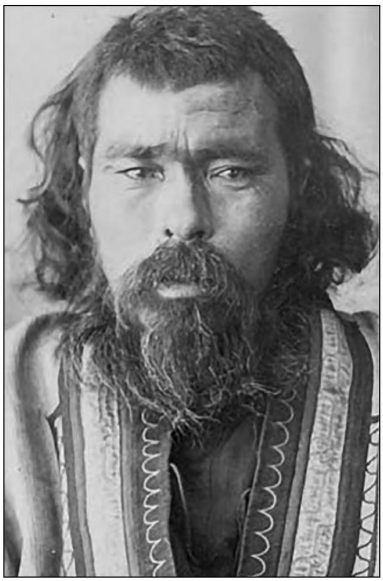
CHAPTER 14 | 193 drank from her teats, then out of his armpits were born the first gods, Bor, Villi and Ve. Like a similar Celtic story in which infant twins dismember their giant parents in order to create the world, these gods ambush and murder Ymir, tearing off his head and chopping up his body. His blood became a deluge and drowned all the other giants which had hence emerged from the ice, with but a few giant survivors who escaped in a boat. This deluge of blood soon became the oceans, rivers and lakes of the known world. The gods then shaped the planet, known as Midgard, or Middle-Earth, out of his body. From his skull they created the heavens. To link the nine worlds together, they conjured forth Yggdrasil, the World Tree. Ymir's flesh became the soil. Out of his bones came the rocks and mountains. His hair became trees and vegetation; his brains formed the stormy Nordic skies, and the maggots which lived in his stomach became the dwarves. This was the beginning of all things. The mention and emphasis of fire and ice, and their interaction, : is linked to Hans Hoerbiger's World #™ ¥ Ice Theory. This theory was presented |_| to prewar National Socialist Germany | and was enthusiastically embraced by both Hitler and the newly rejuve- | nated academic community. In his book Twilight of the Gods, Erich von Daniken quotes the two great french thinkers Luis Panels and Jacques Bergier on Hoerbiger's teachings: VON DANIKEN Hoerbiger claims that he can reveal the truths about our planet's earliest history as well as its distant future. He throws all current theories on the history of cultures, the appearance and development of mankind and his societies

 The norns Urdr, Verdandi, and Skuld beneath the world tree Yggdrasil drawn in 1882 by Ludwig Burger, captioned as “Die Nornen Urd, Werdanda, Skuld, unter der Welteiche Yggdrasil." At the bottom left of the image is the well of Urdarbrunnr. simply out the window. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of years ago, he maintains, there already existed god-like peoples, giants and highly developed cultures ... the entire universe is undergoing a kind of uniform phase of development; it is a living organism in which every part exerts an influence on every other part. The quest of man

 kind is linked to the quest of the stars; everything that happens in the cosmos is reflected in events on the Earth, and vice versa. Hoerbiger believed that prior to the existence and orbit of our current Moon, there was a different moon that crashed to the Earth. He also thought that during the reign of this early Moon, very tall humans walked the Earth along with other fantastic creatures. This destructive period was linked to the story of Ymir, with the exalted first giant himself symbolically representing the fall of the elder moon. In the end of Ragnarok, when the gods fall to their deaths and the world is consumed in a maelstrom of steel and fire, two people, a man and a woman who sought refuge under the world tree, Yggdrasil, survived. And this, according to some, represents the first man and woman, of Aryan humanity, our Adam and Eve. This idea was suggested by Christian scholars in Scandinavia who tried to reconcile the Eddas with Biblical history, but it nevertheless would explain the disappearance of that fantastic ancient world and the rise of our present white Aryan mankind. Himmler continued to investigate Scandinavia even through the onset of the war. Himmler deserves credit for his ambition and motivation, and for giving our people the hope of finding our true past. I intend to continue to update my readers on the works of the Ahnenerbe and the wonderful work they did and the revealing truths and facts they have discovered.

Sys Top: Top left is shown an exact recreation of the skull of the Kennewick Man and to its right is a Smithsonian Institution recreation of what the Kennewick man looked like. At lower left is a photograph of an Ainu, the Kennewick Man's closest living racial relative, though there are some indications he may be related to ancient whites who once lived in what is now New Zealand, specifically the Chatham Islands. Above right, a photograph of the skeleton of the 9,500-year-old Kennewick Man. Immediately above, a Clovis point found lodged in the iliac crest of the Kennewick Man skeleton.



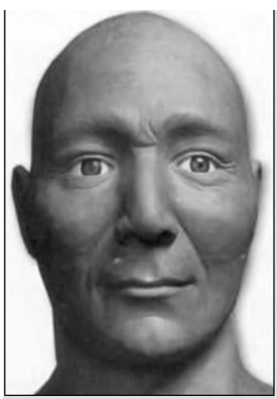


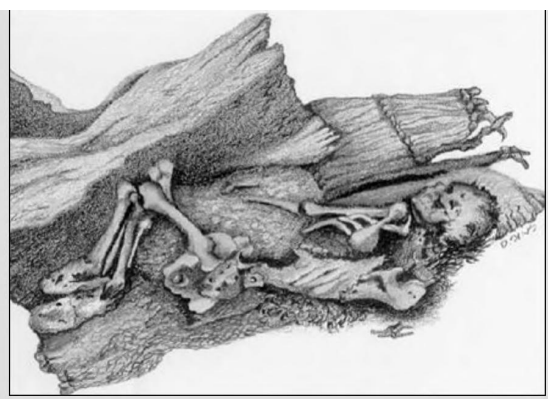
CHAPTER 15 Ancient Aryans in the Americas ccording to evidence recently coming to light, there were more than one race of mankind in the prehistoric Americas. At an even earlier time, however, there was one race, and it was white. In his seminal work Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines ("Essay on the Inequality of Human Races," 1853-55), French writer Joseph-Arthur, comte de Gobineau, declared the struggle of human races as the primary mechanism behind the rise and fall of all human civilizations. This can be applied to the New World as well as the Old. Rhodesian intellectual and author Arthur Kemp described in his March of the Titans that North America was, at one point, exclusively white, and that many of the great civilizations such as the Hopewell and Anasazi were in fact lost white civilizations. The proponents of the "great white gods" theory argue that the ancient civilizations of both the Old and New World were the direct product of ancient white travelers and conquerors, who the more rudimentary cultures regarded as gods.

 In the early 1990s, it became ever more evident that the long-standing theory that the current “Native American” populations represented a single strain originating with the arrival of Asian hunter-gatherers across the Bering Strait and the swift emergence and domination of the Clovis Point culture was false. For the greater part of this last century this was the prevailing wisdom. Over the first two decades of the 21st century, the rise of modern genetics and the mapping of the human genome are beginning to sweep away the old scientific paradigm and put a new one in its place. Late 20th-century discoveries such as Kennewick Man soon proved to be only a start of what was to come. Kennewick Man was a 9,500-year-old skeleton found in Washington state. The remains were of a pre-Columbian Caucasoid dated to a time that no white man was thought to have existed in the Americas. Later, to avoid controversy, the story of this Caucasian individual was changed to accommodate the idea that he was a Polynesian or a Japanese Ainu. The most likely origin story is that he did in fact descend from the original white settlers of North America, the Solutreans, who arrived from Europe across the northern ice shelf nearly 20,000 years ago. The discovery of remains in northeastern Florida at a site known as Windover Pond displayed a genetic link to northern Europeans. In the Nov. 2012 issue of the Genetics Society of America’s journal Genetics, according to Nick Patterson: “There is a genetic link between the Paleolithic population of Europe and modern Native Americans. The evidence is that the population that crossed the Bering Strait from Siberia into the Americas more than 15,000 years ago was likely related to the ancient population of Europe.” For additional support Patterson enlisted the services of Harvard Medical School's Professor of Genetics David Reich.

CHAPTER 15 | 199 Tools Found at the Windover Lake/Bog Site in Florida A diverse array of bone, antler and wooden artifacts were deposited with the bodies at the Windover ancient cemetery. Among them are spear-throwers, or atlatls, and projectile points, as shown at right, and other tools. The tools showed scientists that this ancient white tribe practiced hunting and fishing, as well as gathering of plant foodstuffs. They also used gourds for storage. Animal bones and shells found in the graves indicated that deer, raccoons, opossums, birds, fish and shellfish were on the menu. Eighty-six bits of fabric were also recovered, from 37 graves, involving seven different weaving techniques, possibly used for clothing including ponchos, blankets, bags and mats. After further researching “Native American” diversity, it became evident that what evolved in the New World were two distinct and highly divergent populations. One of them was linked to Asiatic peoples and others related to Europe’s first farming population that now survives in Sardinia and among the Basque population. The flipside of this research is we know from the examination of North American remains that still more links to either Europe or a Proto-Caucasoid population in Asia that extended

 Spirit Cave Man One of Nevada's earliest known residents—Spirit Cave Man—now has a face (A) to go with his name after more than 9,400 years of anonymity. Just like Kennewick Man, he is at the center of a controversy pitting scientists who want to conduct DNA testing on his remains against American Indians who claim him as one of their own and want him untouched and reburied. The bust was created by Sharon Long, a Reno sculptor with training and experience in forensic facial approximations. (B) Artist's impression of the Spirit Cave “mummy,” at the time of its discovery in 1940. The skeletal structure is clearly that of a white male, say scientists. He was from Mongolia and western China to Japan did once roam the endless expanses of North America. American Indians have spoken of an earlier race of giants who once dominated the Americas before the arrival of the red man. Despite the prevailing view of human diversity in the Americas, it is certain that there were many genetic strains that left no known descendants and subsequently there is no current evidence to suggest they ever existed. If the remains of such a population could be found and viable genetic samples tested, then it might prove a radical conclusion. We know now by looking at the entirely mapped human





 found wearing finely made moccasins from three types of animal hides. Other artifacts were discovered in the Spirit Cave: knives, baskets and animal bones—67 pieces in all. The mummy was found lying on a fur blanket dressed in a twisted skin robe with a finely made “diamond plaited” twined mat sewn around his head and shoulders. A similar mat was wrapped around the lower portion of the body and bound under the feet. Woven bags and other everyday artifacts were found nearby. Two bags contained ashes and bone fragments of two other people who had been cremated. (C) A scientist views a boulder with strange petroglyphs, not all the work of Amerindians. Such cup-shaped depressions (upper right of photo) have been interpreted by some scholars as primitive star charts. (D) Looking out from inside Spirit Cave. genome that around 50,000 years ago there was a mass extinction of humans worldwide. This date coincides with the final disappearance of both the Neanderthals and also the newly discovered Denisovans of Siberia, who mixed with Neanderthals and the modern populations of the Pacific, but not with African populations. Prior to this extinction, human diversity stood at 13%, consistent with the genetic diversity seen in many great ape populations of today. This poses the possibility of races now no longer with us and forgotten. Perhaps the legends of giants reflect one of those lost races.

White People in Ancient America Above is shown yet another non-Amerindian skull. It was found at a place called Pyramid Lake, Nevada. The remains have been dubbed Wizards Beach Man and have been dated at 9,225 years old. The skull shape is distinctly “long” (like the skulls of northern Europeans) and very different from the brachycephalic shape of Amerindian racial types (Mongoloids). Above, an ancient Caucasian skull found near Vero Beach, Florida. Below, the Caucasian skull of a Windover Bog dweller, 8,000 years old. \ > AS Se Left, in December 2002, it was announced that a skeleton that had been in Mexico City's National Museum of Anthropology since 1959 had been identified as more than 13,000 years old—the oldest skeleton yet found in the Americas. Dubbed the “Penon Woman III," the skeleton’s skull, typically dolichocephalic, or “long-headed," was what attracted the attention of scientists, as the Amerindian population has Mongolian shape skulls. Scientists speculated that the skull was of Ainu extraction, just as the Kennewick Man remains were claimed to be.

CHAPTER 15 | 203 A bone found near Vero Beach dated to 13,000 years ago has been called “the oldest, most spectacular and rare work of art in the Americas.” It seems to show that the Americas’ oldest known artist may have been an ice age hunter in what is now Florida. Regardless, race struggle most likely has always played a dominant factor in human life. We must never forget that race is not a social concept, invented by closed-minded individuals, but rather is a biological reality. The races of the world do not adhere to the mythical concept of equality as proposed by the liberals and Marxists. Equality is a concept never seen in the natural world, and thus is the great myth of today’s times. Watson Brake is a mysterious archeological site in present-day Louisiana, created during the Archaic Period, dated to about 5,400 years ago. Above is shown an artist's recreation of what the site might have looked like.

This carved pillar at Gobekli Tepe shows a bull, a fox and a bird that resembles a flamingo. Research reveals these carvings may relate to prominent celestial constellations.

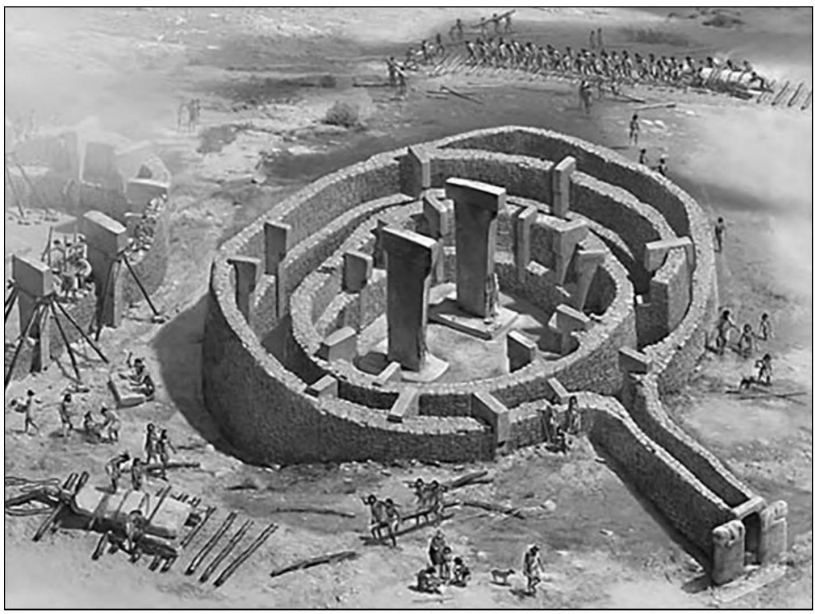
CHAPTER 16 Ancient Caucasians at Gobekli Tepe & Nabta Playa

n the mythological traditions of many cultures—ancient Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, North and South America, Egypt, China, Central and Eastern Europe—there are stories of “magicians” and “wizards” and “lords of great knowledge and skill” who, supposedly, taught our ancestors the rudiments of civilization. According to the ancients, without their assistance there would be no modern civilization today. In 1991 the late German archeologist Prof. Klaus Schmidt discovered a site which has started a revolution in our understanding of the human past. Until that time, the Sumerian civilization was considered the oldest civilization, the first to develop architecture, agriculture, writing etc. The Sumerian civilization dates to around 3500 B.C. Klaus Schmidt found a site so ancient that it dates back to a time when humans were only thought to be barely out of the caves, long before any

 eres An aerial view of one of the circular temple arrangements at Gobekli Tepe. Many of the stones would have had celestial alignments. form of architecture, agriculture or organized societies were thought to have existed, except in Plato's imagination and his famous Atlantis, a staggering 12,600 years old. I am, of course, talking about Gobekli Tepe, which everyone from Andrew Collins and Laird Scranton to Graham Hancock has been discussing these past few years. Gobekli Tepe, known for its towering T-shaped pillars featuring carved figures of strange animals dating back to 9600 B.C., is perhaps, unofficially, the eighth wonder of the ancient world, and chronologically should be called the first. Not far from Gobekli Tepe are the ruins of the ancient city of Urfa. It was there that the oldest known statue of a human being was ever found, its large head, long, narrowed face, and protruding nose, part of it wacked off perhaps centuries ago, prompting

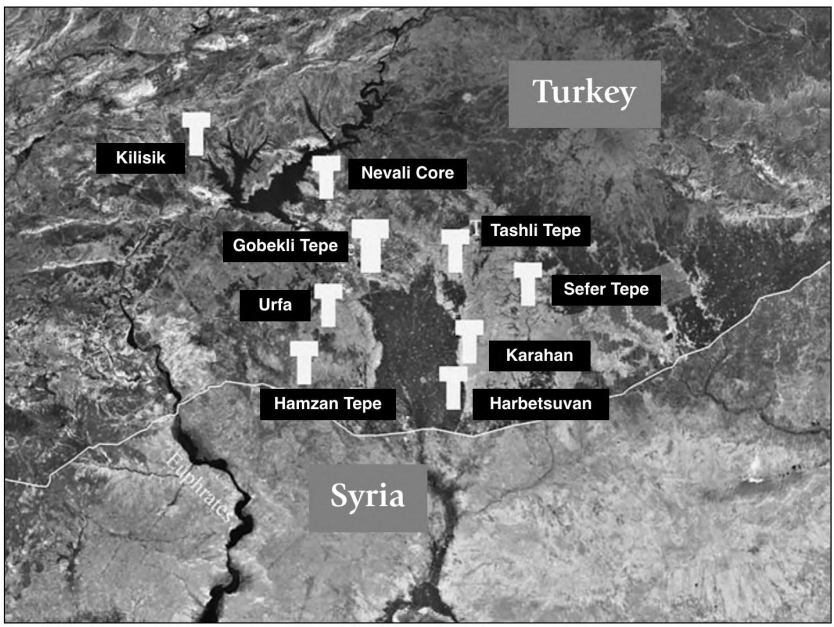
 Another view of the excavations at Gobekli Tepe shows just a part of the massive temple complex. some like David Wilcock, ancient alien expert and author of The Ascension Mysteries, to suggest that Urfa man was an “alien” wearing a strange space suit. On the contrary, with his round, recessed eyes, typical stylized tunic of the era and folded hands, Urfa man looks strikingly similar to the ancient Indo-European-speaking people of his day. Who was he? Was it the image of a long-dead king? Or priest? Perhaps a soldier or statesman? Or maybe even an ancient god? We may never know the truth. However, what is certain is that this level of sophistication in scientific and astronomical knowledge and in architecture that Gobekli Tepe clearly represents, 11,600 years ago, demonstrates that even earlier civilizations must have preceded it. It is impossible to accurately date megalithic blocks of stone because such dating methods such as carbon-14 dating can only be

 ses ey “La PeD megaliths. Worshippers—or perhaps only priests—would enter between the two large stones at lower right and follow a narrow path to the center. done on organic matter found in and around the site, not the structures themselves which are non-organic. That means that these Neolithic sites could be far older than previously thought and literally date back to the beginnings of the first Europeans to inhabit those areas. Graham Hancock has suggested that this was built by the survivors of a now extinct lost civilization that ended around 9600 B.C. He further alludes to the assumption that this was built by non-whites. In Fingerprints of the Gods, he calls them “proud Africans.” He has even suggested that this lost civilization was multicultural in nature, thereby trying to justify the anti-white agenda. I believe that ancient culture never did go extinct but survived and continued on Europe and the Near East, a civilization



An artist's rendering of the circular walls surrounding two large T-shaped

 Nevali Core Karahan E a “s Harbetsuvan At first, reeearchieks believed Gobekli Toney was the aa "tepe" to be found With the help of locals, however, they soon came to realize that there are dozens more of these impressive temple sites. Above are a few found so far. that would be called Western Civilization. The collapse of the West during the fall of the Roman empire was only temporary. That alone sets us back to an even more sophisticated culture than that, which thrived 9,600 years ago. Its technology itself was built on the use of megaliths and other permanent structures, not the computerized technology of today. These megalithic blocks of stone and additional monumental architecture, that the civilizing missionaries of our race sought to create, were far more sophisticated than even our most advanced computers. They detailed a level of astronomical precision and accomplishment that awes and mystifies us today. In asense, the lost civilization of Hancock’s vision did not end. It continued, and the great wonders of the ancient world were a continual process of that very ancient civilization. Its



 longevity and perhaps recurrent disasters have muddled our own understanding of it; perhaps the catastrophes of the middle ages and the rise of Christianity, as well as apparent miscegenation during those periods, blurred its history. But the building of Gobekli Tepe points to the same source as Carnac in France, Stonehenge and Callanish in Great Britain, Newgrange in Ireland, and many megalithic sites worldwide. These sites point directly to Europe and Central Asia. It is in western Eurasia that we find the oldest, complete civilizations and the oldest emergence of astronomy and astrology. THE REMOTE PREHISTORY OF THE HUMAN RACE When we speak of an ancient proto-Indo-European race we are then talking not about a politically motivated conception of a Nazi super race, but of a very ancient race going back tens of thousands, if not millions of years. Such astronomical figures seemed spell-binding at first, but there is evidence of a superior race dating back to just such a remote era. Michael Cremo, authors of the books Forbidden Archeology and Human Devolution, presents an alternative explanation of the age of our species, directly taken from the Puranas, Vedas and other Sanskrit writings of India. The Sanskrit writings of ancient India are IndoAryan in origin, the holy scriptures of our forgotten ancestors. They speak in their mythology of a tremendous expanse of time in which human beings lived on Earth and fostered continual cycles of civilization, which are born, then destroyed, only to begin the cycle anew. This is in agreement with the book Hamlet's Mill by Giorgio de Santillana and Hertha von Dechend, which talks about this constant regeneration of civilization, which we saw in our history, with the crumbling of the Western Roman empire. This story of cataclysm and upheaval ended with Europe’s re-emergence from the darkness and the rise of Western Man once again as masters of the Earth.

 In Forbidden Archeology Mr. Cremo recounts evidence in archeology, often hidden by academics, that suggests that the current dating of the Earth and the notion that we evolved from primitive hominids and that anatomical modern humans have existed only for the past 100,000 years, is a myth. He has found evidence of not only modern Homo sapiens in such a tremendously ancient era but has found within that era evidence of anatomically modern skeletons with distinct Caucasian traits, similar to those found in Kennewick, Washington in the early 1990s. With regard to finds in Africa, a keystone location in the Out of Africa theory, Michael Cremo writes: In east Africa footprints in volcanic ash deposits over 3.6 million years old were discovered. Mary Leakey and others said the prints were indistinguishable from those of modern humans. To these scientists, this meant only that the human ancestors of 3.6 million years ago had remarkably modern feet. But according to other scientists, such as physical anthropologist R.H. Tuttle of the University of Chicago, fossil bones of the known australopithecines of 3.6 million years ago show they had feet that were distinctly apelike. Hence, they were incompatible with the Laetoli prints. In an article in the March 1990 issue of Natural History, Tuttle confessed that “we are left with somewhat of a mystery.” It seems permissible, therefore, to consider a possibility neither Tuttle nor Leakey mentioned-that creatures with anatomically modern human bodies to match their anatomically modern human feet existed some 3.6 million years ago in east Africa. Perhaps they coexisted with more apelike creatures. As intriguing as this archeological possibility may be, current ideas about human evolution forbid it. Knowledgeable persons will warn against positing the existence of anatomically modern humans millions of years ago on the slim basis of the Laetoli footprints.

 But there is further evidence. Over the past few decades, scientists in Africa have uncovered fossil bones that look remarkably human. In 1965, Bryan Patterson and W.W. Howells found a surprisingly modern humerus (upper arm bone) at Kanapoi, Kenya. Scientists judged the humerus to be over 4 million years old. Henry M. McHenry and Robert S. Corruccini of the University of California said the Kanapoi humerus was “barely distinguishable from modern Homo.” Similarly, Richard Leakey said the ER 1481 femur (thighbone) from Lake Turkana, Kenya, found in 1972, was indistinguishable from that of modern humans. Scientists normally assign the ER 1481 femur, which is about 2 million years old, to prehuman Homo habilis. But since the ER 1481 femur was found by itself, one cannot rule out the possibility that the rest of the skeleton was also anatomically modern. In 1913 the German scientist Hans Reck found at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, a complete anatomically modern human skeleton in strata

The intriguing Laetoli footprints.

 over 1 million years old, inspiring decades of controversy. Here again, some will caution us not to set a few isolated and controversial examples against the overwhelming amount of noncontroversial evidence showing that anatomically modern humans evolved from more apelike creatures fairly recently —about 100,000 years ago, in Africa, and, in the view of some, in other parts of the world as well. Did the white race began in Europe? The idea that Caucasian racial traits, including light skin, were the product of environmental adaptations is uncertain. For all we know, the white race could have evolved in Asia, or even north Africa, or eastern Africa. What we do know is that when whites first entered Europe, they already had the defining characteristics which would identify them as ancient whites. With our current knowledge of human evolution as well as comparative racial biology, we can conclude if Europeans did not evolve into the modern white race in Europe, then it may very well have been in another harsh, highly mountainous and wooded environment. That leaves us the Himalayas and the colder environments of northeast Asia. I personally find the idea that our kind evolved in Egypt or another African-like climate to be contrary not only to our biology, but also our myths, language and culture, which clearly place emphasis on mountains, forests and cold, frigid regions of the Earth, not hot, sand-swept deserts. In their book Black Genesis: The Prehistoric Origins of Ancient Egypt, Robert Bauval and Thomas Brophy discussed the north African civilizations and central Saharan site of Nabta Playa. In it, they discussed the connection between the “astro-ceremonial culture of the prehistoric peoples of Nabta Playa, and the symbology in the monumental architecture of the earliest temples of the Nile Valley civilization—the people who built the Great Pyramids.” They showed how the megalithic stone alignments

 The Nabta Playa stone calendar circle. of the Nabta emphasize the stars of the circumpolar region— and how they rotate around the north star. Mr. Brophy writes: The people of Nabta Playa, and their successors, the Nile Valley temple building civilization, tracked the circumpolar stars of the Big Dipper (called the Bull's Thigh by the ancient Egyptians) together with the annual rising of Sirius and the stars of the Orion Belt. The system of stones at Nabta Playa consist of the "Calendar Circle" as well as other precisely set stones to track the star Vega. The site is estimated to have been built around 6100 B.C. This northerly emphasis with regard to the ancient skies does not make sense if it is a sub-Saharan African culture as Brophy and Bauval believe. Why would an ancient black civilization care so much about the skies of the north? A culture originating from this far-away land of ice and snow, an ancient Indo-European people, would have far more

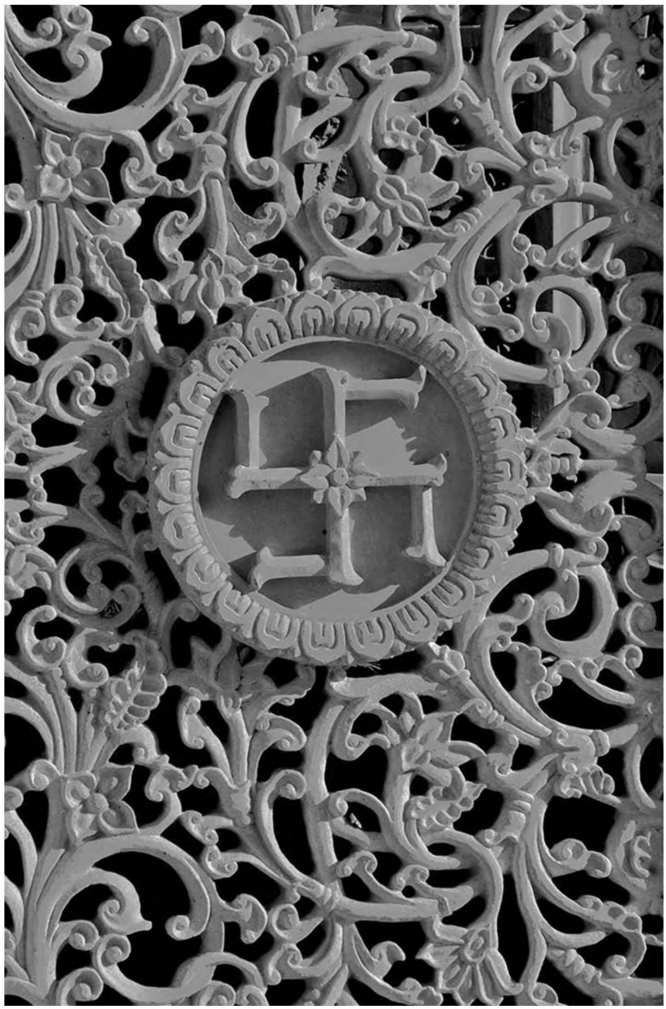
CHAPTER 16 | 215 An Arab man stands near some Nabta Playa stones for scale. reason to build such a calendar in this respect. We know that the builders of Gobekli Tepe and the inhabitants of Urfa had already built their great contributions of civilization a few thousand years earlier. But Nabta Playa is significant because it sets the stage of later Egyptian wonders. INDO-EUROPEANS FROM GOBEKLI TEPE? The pre-Dynastic Egyptians, whom many scholars have identified as ancient Caucasians, were primarily desert dwellers and organized in small cities even toward the Sahara. Were they the creators of this site? In both Black Genesis and Imhotep the African, Robert Bauval and Thomas Brophy go the diverse, multicultural route. They suggest, of course, that Africans not only created the site of Nabta Playa but that Imhotep himself was a black Nubian African and that it was from Africa that Egypt derived its civilization and astronomically savvy culture.

 The authors of Black Genesis were correct regarding the link between the creators of Nabta Playa and the builders of the first pyramids. In March of the Titans, Arthur Kemp elaborates: “Although situated in north Africa, Egypt had been settled by three white groups prior to 3500 B.C., namely Old European Mediterranean types, Proto-Nordics, and Nordic Indo-Europeans, with the latter group penetrating the territory as part of the great wave of Indo-European invasions, which took place from 5600 B.C. onward.” Genetic analysis of King Tut as well as many of the mummies, information hidden by the former Egyptian General Secretary of Antiquities Zahi Hawass, shows that they originated north of the Black Sea and their haplogroups are most common to peoples in Great Britain, northern France, the Low Countries and western Germany. In the closing chapter of his other but equally as significant book The Children of Ra, Arthur Kemp again writes: From the evidence already reviewed, the true course of events in Egyptian racial history has become apparent. Ancient Egypt started out as a largely white Caucasian society, which over a period of time absorbed increasing amounts of Semitic and Nubian elements. Does the genetic evidence back up the historical record? In a word: Yes. One of the first DNA studies of modern Egypt was conducted by G. Lucotte et al. and published in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Volume 121, Issue 1, pages 63-66, in April 2003. The study of Y chromosomes (that part of the DNA inherited directly through the male line) from the Nile River Valley found that present-day Egyptian male lines are of thoroughly mixed racial origin. ... In addition, the study also found traces of haplotype XV, which it described as follows: “Haplogroup XV is the most widespread Y haplotype in western Europe, where its frequency decreases from west to east.”

 The study estimated the haplotype XV input to be of the order of 5.5%, a surprisingly large amount given the high degree of racial change to which Egypt has been subjected. Tutankhamen's male lineage DNA is a 99.6% match with western Y chromosomes, unintentionally leaked DNA results from a television documentary revealed. His father was Akhenaten. We now know he was not an extraterrestrial hybrid nor a close cousin of former President Barack Obama as has been lightly suggested. On the contrary, his father's physical oddities were most likely a genetic defect, but his bloodline was related to that of northwestern Europe. This author would like to take the license to also verify some other anthropological DNA evidence. This is important, to dismiss Bauval's African-origin idea before I continue. Kemp states that the British anthropologist G.M. Morant had initiated a detailed study of Egyptian skulls. These ranged from commoner graves and royal graves from all parts of the Egyptian land and times. His conclusions were that the majority of the population of lower Egypt —that is in the northern part of the country—were members of the Mediterranean white subrace. In the south (or upper Egypt) this population pattern was repeated but showed a certain percentage of black admixture (reflecting the proximity of the Nubian settlement). With regard to Imhotep and those who would undertake the design of architectural structures or standing stones, they, like Tutankhamen, were of Nordic extraction, as they were a pure-blooded aristocracy that was carefully inbred to avoid defilement outside the royal line. In future chapters, we will continue the discussion concerning the length and involvement of white racial types in that part of Africa. Although one cannot rule out that the Nubians could have achieved this feat independently, if it is so closely related to what the Egyptians built thousands of years

 later, then it is likely that it was derived from the same source, which would not be Nubian technology, but either Nordic technology, or the equally proficient and capable Old European Mediterranean population that existed in Egypt at the beginning of its civilization many thousands of years into the past. In his book Ancient Egypt 39,000 BCE: The History, Technology, and Philosophy of Civilization X, Edward F. Malkowski extends this story of prehistory into even greater antiquity, and even darker and less remembered time, which he describes was not at all dark, but a vibrant, advanced culture that could very well represent the mother civilization of the Earth, or at least one part of a much more extended lost global civilization. In a following chapter this will be further explained and elaborated on. There is a definite streak in academics, and amateur scholars, to prove that culture was founded by anyone other than white Europeans, and that the mere mention of our contributions to civilization must be dismissed as inherently racist and bigoted. On the contrary, Gobekli Tepe in Turkey and other sites in western Europe antedate both the Egyptian pyramids and Nabta. In the April 2014 edition of Ancient American, I discussed ancient American diversity, specifically a number of ancient Caucasian cultures that had existed alongside a plethora of ethnic inhabitants during America's archaic pre-Columbian past. As the proto-Indo-Europeans migrated southward and into the fertile steppes, I believe major evolutionary changes were occurring within the population both in terms of culture, social hierarchy and the means of continued survival. I believe that once they reached southern Siberia, and settled permanently in that area, the typical Indo-European culture developed in earnest. Hinduism has a cosmology not in disagreement with our present scientific and evolutionary model of the world as they claim the Earth has existed for billions of

 years, and the age of the universe is infinite and will continue through a period of destruction and rebirth. The Indo-Europeans, I believe, were master astronomers, and this has been the case in India, Old Persia and practically every civilization that they have built. If, indeed, Indo-Europeans had made contact and settled in the New World, perhaps before the arrival of the Asiatics, the astronomical precision of the megaliths of the Incas and other South Americans seems more justified. The Incas themselves often tell us that when they arrived to Peru, these buildings were already there and had been erected by the Viricochas, who were light-skinned giants with fiery red hair. We find records written down by the Spanish of rare inhabitants with reddish hair and freckles; this observation was repeated several times by various other Spanish monks and explorers. Indeed, in the 1990s a number of redhaired mummies were found in the Andes by Dr. Johann Reinhard and are discussed in my essay featured in Lost Worlds of Ancient America.



CHAPTER 17 More on the Development of the Swastika n his 1896 book called The Swastika: The Earliest Known Symbol and Its Migrations, Thomas Wilson, curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology in the U.S. National Museum, wrote regarding the swastika: “An IndoEuropean symbol used by the Indo-European peoples before their dispersion through Asia and Europe. This is a fair subject for inquiry and might serve as an explanation how as a sacred symbol the swastika might have been carried to the different peoples and countries in which we now find it by the splitting up of the Indo-European peoples and their migrations and establishment in the various parts of Europe.” (Sepehr, 93) European hypotheses of the swastika are often treated in conjunction with cross symbols in general, such as the Sun cross of pagan Bronze Age religion. Beyond its certain presence in “proto-writing” systems, such as the Vinca script, which ap

 peared during the Neolithic, nothing certain is known about the symbol's origin. There are several speculative hypotheses. One hypothesis is that the cross symbols and the swastika share a common origin in simply symbolizing the sun. Another hypothesis is that the four arms of the cross represent four aspects of nature—the air, wind, earth and fire. Some have said the four arms of the cross are the four seasons, where the division for 90-degree sections corresponds to the solstices and equinoxes. According to Reza Assasi, the swastika is a geometric pattern in the sky representing the north ecliptic pole centered to Zeta Draconis. He argues that this primitive astrological symbol was later called the four-horse chariot of Mithra in ancient Iran and represented the center of the ecliptic in the star map and also demonstrates that in Iranian mythology, the cosmos was believed to be pulled by four heavenly horses revolving around a fixed center in a clockwise direction possibly because of a geocentric understanding of an astronomical phenomenon called axial precession. He suggests that this notion was transmitted to the west and flourished in Roman Mithraism in which this symbol appears in Mithraic iconography and astrological representations. Author Jorge Lechler in Meaning and Path of the Swastika (2009) writes: Around the time of Christ, the swastika has been found among Germanic tribes on hundreds of urns filled with funeral ashes, on countless pieces of jewelry and weapons, clothes and equipment, so often that one can speak of a Germanic national symbol. And even 3,000 years before that time, hence farther back into the Stone Age of northern Germany's Nordic culture, from which the later Germanic folk first developed, we find the swastika. It is really tied to our homeland. ... Inside of Europe we find the swastika symbol in the pre-Germanic, Nordic

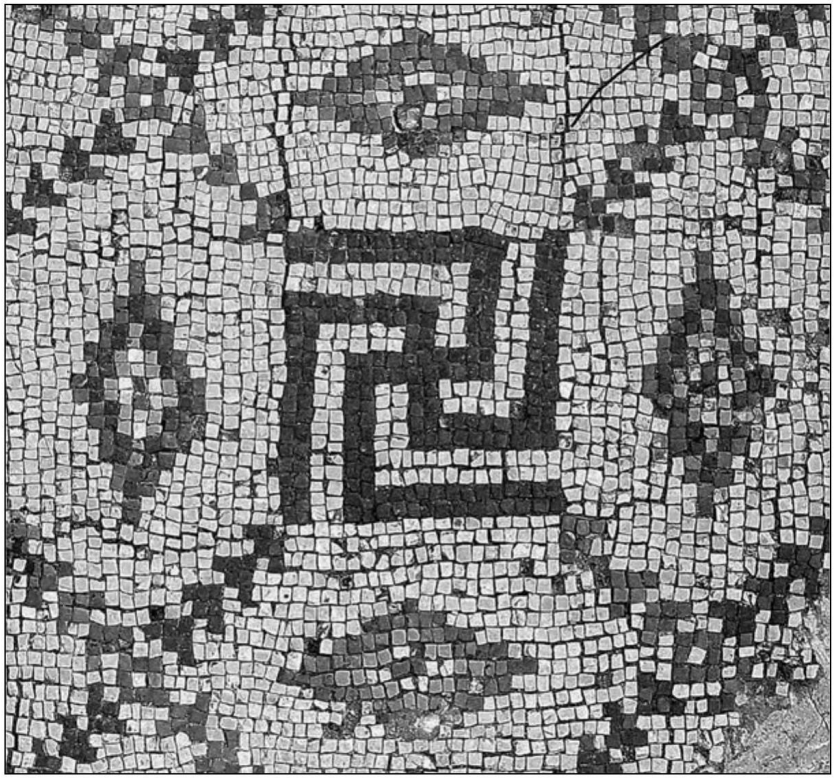
CHAPTER 17 | 223 culture of the late Stone Age, and indeed, it has been found in the Hun Mound of Drosa at Koethen and on a spinning wheel of the so-called Salzmuender culture group, which is likewise Nordic, in Rosslau on the Elbe. At the same time, it is spread in the region of Bohemia to Transylvania in the period around 3000 B.C. (Lechler, 8-9) THE GERMANIC IRON AGE SWASTIKA The swastika symbol in the Germanic J Iron Age has been interpreted as having a sacral meaning, associated with either Odin § or Thor. H.R. Ellis Davidson was an English Bad antiquarian and academic, writing on ; Celto-Germanic paganism. Davidson used é ah literary, historical and archeological ev- \ idence to discuss the stories and customs ty of northern Europe. Gods and Myths of iene Northern Europe (Penguin Books 1964) is considered one of the most thorough and reputable sources on Germanic mythology. Davidson theorized that the swastika symbol was associated with Thor, possibly representing his hammer Mjolnir—symbolic of thunder—and possibly being connected to the Bronze Age Sun cross. Davidson cites “many examples” of the swastika symbol from Anglo-Saxon graves of the pagan period, with prominence on cremation urns from the cemeteries of East Anglia. Some of the swastikas on the items, on display at the Cambridge Museum of Archeology and Anthropology, are depicted with such care and art that, according to Davidson, it must have possessed special significance as a funerary symbol. The runic inscription on the Seb@ sword (ca. A.D. 800) has been taken as evidence of the swastika as a symbol of Thor in Norse paganism. While Europe is of primary interest in the search for the

 Two examples of Buddha adorned with swastikas are shown. oldest physical examples of a swastika, some of the earliest archeological evidence of the swastika is to be found on the Indian subcontinent. Researchers have unearthed seals featuring swastikas which predate the Indus Valley Civilization (33001300 B.C.). The archeologists who discovered the seals speculate the makers of the seals and others like them must have spread the swastika motif westward from what is today the highlands of northern India, Pakistan and Afghanistan into Russia and Western Europe starting around 2500 B.C. or even earlier. There are considerable holes in this theory. As we have seen earlier in our discussion, full swastikas had been discovered in the Balkans as early as 8,000 years ago, and in Kiev, Ukraine as early as 25,000 years ago. So, the swastika in Europe was already ancient when it appeared in this pre-Indus culture in India. Further, Jorge Lechler described its emergence among pre-Germanic Nordic tribes during the Paleolithic Period. This

CHAPTER 17 | 225 At left above, a figure from the Osberg find in Norway is shown, dating from approximately A.D. 800. At right, an A.D. 900 swastika carved into the Snoldelev Stone was found in Denmark. Clearly the swastika was a cultural motif of great significance to our Indo-Aryan and northern European ancestors. author would like to conclude that our ancestors made it even farther, that they pressed farther beyond the East Indian archipelago, to New Zealand, Australia, Melanesia, throughout the Pacific, that our ancestors, the Ancient Caucasians, had been moving even before this time, across the Atlantic toward North America, and that our Indo-European ancestors moved again across the Bering Strait. The swastika could rightly be considered our racial signature, the “fingerprints of the gods,” without a question. Swastikas have also been found on pottery in archeological digs in Africa, in the Hindu Kush mountains, in Iron Age designs of the northern Caucasus (Koban culture) of western Eurasia, and in Neolithic China in the Majiabang, Majiayao, Dawenkou and Xiaoheyan cultures.

 Other Iron Age attestations of the swastika can be associated with Indo-European cultures such as the Illyrians, IndoIranians, Celts, Greeks, Germanic peoples and Slavs. In the Sintashta culture's "Land of Cities," ancient Indo-European settlements in southern Russia, has been found a great concentration of some of the oldest swastika patterns. Chief archeologist Gennady Zdanovich identifies the swastika as a "symbol of the universe." The swastika is also seen in Egypt during the Coptic period. Textile number T.231-1923 held at the V@A Museum in London includes small swastikas in its design. This piece was found at Qau-el-Kebir, near Asyut, and is dated between A.D. 600 and 300. In the Hellenic, Italic and Celtic tradition we find the swastika linked to the worship of the light and of the Sun. This, in fact, was the basis of the original worship of the god Lucifer or Lugh, also known as Lucien. Apollo, the Greek Sun-god and Christ-figure, wears a swastika on his breast, or the Celtic Sun deity, the god Cernuous, with deer antlers on his head is another prime example. The bronze frontispiece of a ritual pre-Christian (c. 35050 B.C.) shield found in the River Thames near Battersea Bridge (hence "Battersea Shield") is embossed with 27 swastikas in bronze and red enamel. An Ogham stone found among the Angles, County Kerry, Ireland (A.D. 141) was modified into an early Christian gravestone and was decorated with a cross pattée and two swastikas. The Book of Kells (ca. 800) contains swastika-shaped ornamentation. At the northern edge of Ilkley Moor in west Yorkshire, there is a swastika-shaped pattern engraved in a stone known as the Swastika Stone. Several swastikas have been found embossed in Galician metal pieces and carved in stones, mostly from the Castro Culture period, although there also are contemporary examples (imitating old patterns

CHAPTER 17 | 227 csidda 828K aes a Tar a A i a fats) Ba g Bol Ter ein saaweee = 3 = a= wa my, BS * pUiaspagZ pieeaions nat wp eum an costae ane i ae. “ad Sper es, A mosaic swastika from an excavated Byzantine church in Israel is shown. for decorative purposes). The swastika was widespread among the Illyrians, symbolizing the Sun. The Illyrians were a group of Indo-European tribes in antiquity, who inhabited part of the western Balkans. The territory the Illyrians inhabited came to be known as Illyria to Greek and Roman authors, who identified a territory that corresponds to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Montenegro, part of Serbia and most of central and northern Albania, between the Adriatic Sea in the west, the Drava River in the north, the Morava River in the east and the mouth of the Aoos River in the south. The first account of Illyrian peoples comes from the Periplus of Pseudo-Scylax, an ancient Greek text of the middle of the 4th century B.C. that describes coastal passages in the Mediterranean.



 The petroglyph with swastikas, Gegham mountains, Armenia. The name “Illyrians,” as applied by the ancient Greeks to their northern neighbors, may have referred to a broad, ill-defined group of peoples, and it is today unclear to what extent they were linguistically and culturally homogeneous. In fact, an Illyric origin was and still is attributed also to a few ancient peoples in Italy, the Iapyges, Dauni and Messapi, as it is thought that, most likely, they had followed Adriatic shorelines to the peninsula, coming from the geographic “Illyria.” The Illyrian tribes never collectively regarded themselves as “Illyrians,” and it is unlikely that they used any collective nomenclature for themselves. In fact, the name “Illyrians” seems to be the name applied to a specific Illyrian tribe, which was the first to encounter the ancient Greeks during the Bronze Age, causing the name “Illyrians” to be applied pars pro toto to all people of similar language and customs. The Sun cult was the main Illyrian cult; a swastika in clockwise motion stood for the movement of the Sun. In the second

 millennium B.C., the Illyrians were neighbors of Germanic man in eastern Germany. In an article published in January 1980, in Natural History, authors Stanley and Ruth Freed wrote: “The swastika is humanity’s oldest, most widespread symbol of any complexity. The name is derived from a Sanskrit word that means ‘object of well-being’ Originating some 6,000 years ago in the Middle East, the symbol has spread over Europe and parts of Asia by the early centuries of the Christian Era ... its magical aura and its symbolism have roots in the most ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Iran.” In reply to Stanley and Ruth Freed, Jorge Lechler in 2009 writes: We find the same among the non-Semitic folk of the Sumerians, Mesopotamia’s oldest residents, who already in the third millennium B.C. were subjugated by the Semitic Akkadians. Later, under Semitic-Babylonian rule, the swastika is then unknown throughout all of Mesopotamia. It was likewise found in the cultured strata of Persia, but here the age does not exceed 2000 B.C., and finally it appeared at the gate to India. The bearing segment is the group of the Indus culture. This culture had ties to Persia. The symbol had already spread farther across this region in the early period, so in India itself we find it used first in the time around 10,000 B.C. Here it plays an extraordinary role in Buddhism, which arose in the period around 500 B.C. It is even today often used inside the sect of the Djains [Jains], as the seventh of their holy symbols and as messenger of joy, their holiest sign. Among them it is not only put on all temples, rather used in religious service itself, very skillfully strewn from rice flour, in that a circular surface is first covered with flour and then inside this circle a swastika is drawn with the finger. The individual arms of the swastika have a special meaning in Buddhism: The right means the primeval

 basis of life, the bottom the plant or animal, the left, the human, and the top, heavenly life. The connection of the like-named cross with the swastika, the so-called "wheel of the law," stems from the Sun wheel, year wheel, connected to "wheel of the law." The sacred footprints of Buddha found here also carry the swastika and precisely these footprints are tied to the ancient Sun cult. In China, we find the swastika after 8000 B.C. then together with Buddhism in 100 B.C. In Chinese the swastika is known as the "wan," and it embodies the numeric value 10,000, which according to Chinese wisdom is synonymous with infinity. Through a decree by the Empress Wu in 700 A.D. the swastika in a circle was adopted as the word symbol for "Sun." [Surprisingly, the Chinese in ancient times depicted their Sungods as blond, blue-eyed Indo-Europeans who built mighty pyramids and gave them civilization. The symbol of their Sungods was the swastika.—Ed.| In Japan as well, the swastika became known with Buddhism. Here it received the name "manji," and Japan is the land of the most manifold swastika forms, for this symbol has appeared again and again in ever new forms and variations. So today Japanese consider it a bringer of good fortune as well as symbol of infinity and eternity. It appears in the crests of the oldest Japanese ruling families and is today even a staff flag in the Japanese army. RACIAL FAMILIES It is believed, for instance, that Celtic and Norse mythology are similar because the two cultures are descendants of the same Indo-European, or Indo-European race. The original Indo-Europeans include all the various Greek, Roman, Baltic, Slavic, German, Germanic Scandinavian and Celtic peoples as

CHAPTER 17 | 231 A Hindu temple in Rajasthan, India with a huge swastika adorning the wall. well as Indian, Iranian and other Asiatic groups. They therefore exhibit certain similarities in their mythological architecture that cannot be dismissed as random. Thus, in addition to their language, it is therefore concluded that their cosmologies too sprang from one root source as members of the same racial family. The swastika was a symbol that originated with the Indo-European, and it has been emblematic of this race ever since the Indo-European race has existed as a people. The first swastika known in the archeological record was found engraved on mammoth bone dated to 25,000 B.C. discovered in eastern Ukraine. It seems that it is the area of Eastern Europe in which the earliest record of the swastika can be found and dated, and from there it spread forth upon the entire Earth through diffusion as Indo-European migrations carried it as far as North and South America. DIFFUSION As Sheryl Anne Karas points out, Chinese and Japanese are not considered to be Indo-European in origin. Therefore, similarities in symbolism and mythology between Indo-Euro

 >» Carved swastikas are shown on the vestments of the sarcophagal effigy of Bishop William Edington in Winchester Cathedral, 1366. pean and Far Eastern culture are believed to come from contact between the groups like trade or travel. Of course, we have also considered a remote genetic link between these groups as well. Yet, the idea of travel and trade, according to Karas, sit well, with the diffusion model. According to Karas: “It states that [the fact that the swastika can be] found in several forms in many different localities can be traced to sophisticated culture where it was consciously created. Over the centuries the [swastika] traveled from the parent society in arching waves, [like those] created when a pebble is dropped in a body of water. Because of contact between different peoples, the swastika can cross cultural as well as geographic boundaries.” The same is true regarding myths and legends in which each “society changes the story to fit its own purposes, but the basic symbols, patterns and motifs remain recognizable.” The swastika too changes in appearance from culture to culture. Sigmund Freud noticed that all children shared specific motifs which they expressed collectively in their dreams. These

 dreams were consistent with those present in fairytales in cultures all around the world, in stories to which the children had no foreknowledge. It was if someone or something was piping in massive amounts of data into their minds, as if downloading information from a computer. Many were very ancient stories from Mesopotamia, Egypt, even Tibet. Psychologist Erich Fromm expanded on the theories of Freud. Fromm postulated pier william Neptune of the that human beings reasoned on both Passamaquoddy, with garb conscious and subconscious levels adorned with swastikas. through analogy. Through this process, humans develop a subconscious system of universal symbols, and the swastika is one of them. I believe that symbols can also be imprinted to a specific race, since each race has its own specific patterned form of the subconscious as determined by its individualized racial DNA. Karas writes: “Universal symbols arise from analogies made from basic human experiences such as birth, growth, sex, child-bearing, and death, and outside happenings such as the change of seasons.” It was the psychoanalyst Carl Jung who theorized that the Indo-European race had a genetically inherited mental structure, which created symbols he called universal archetypes. This structure is called “the collective unconscious of the human or ancient Caucasians,” and it contained the memories of our primordial past as a race. The swastika as a symbol, undoubtedly, is one of those primordial symbols that is indicative of Indo-European spirituality.

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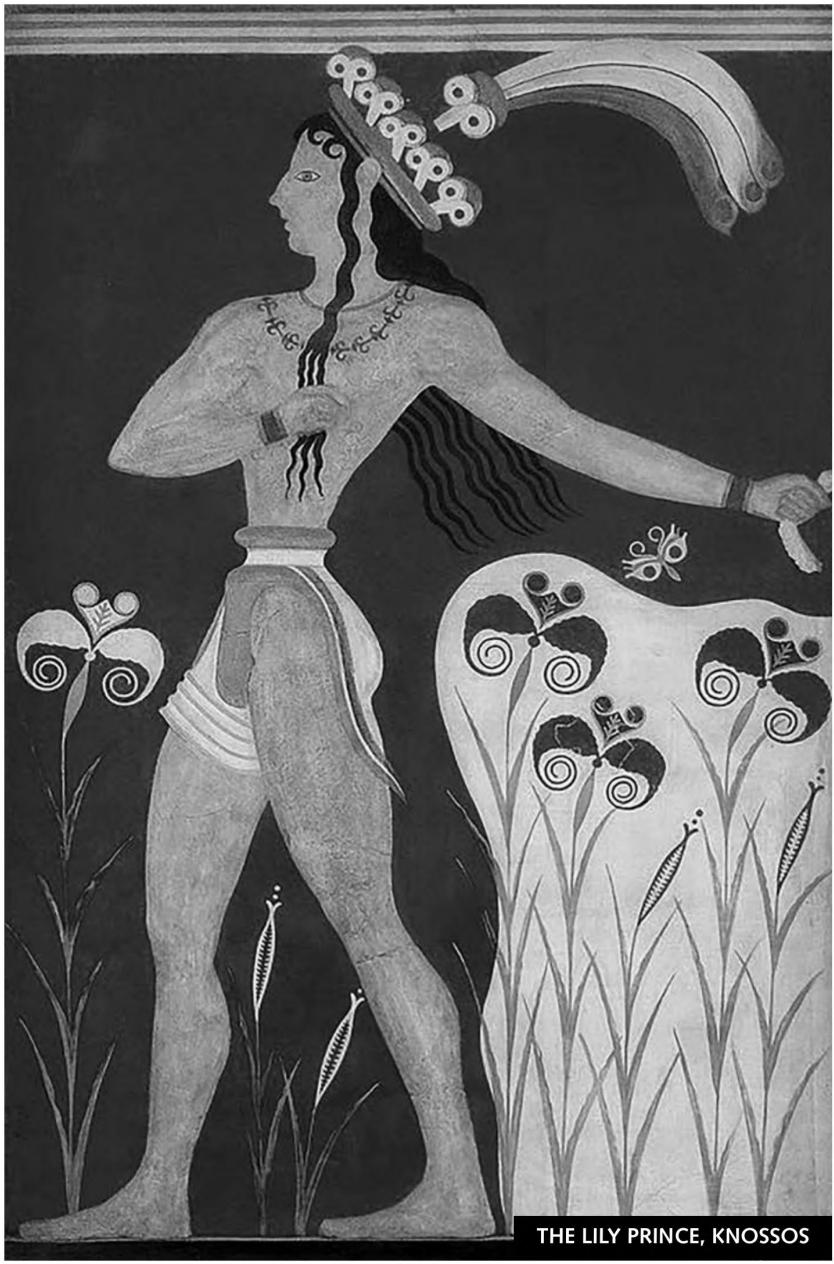


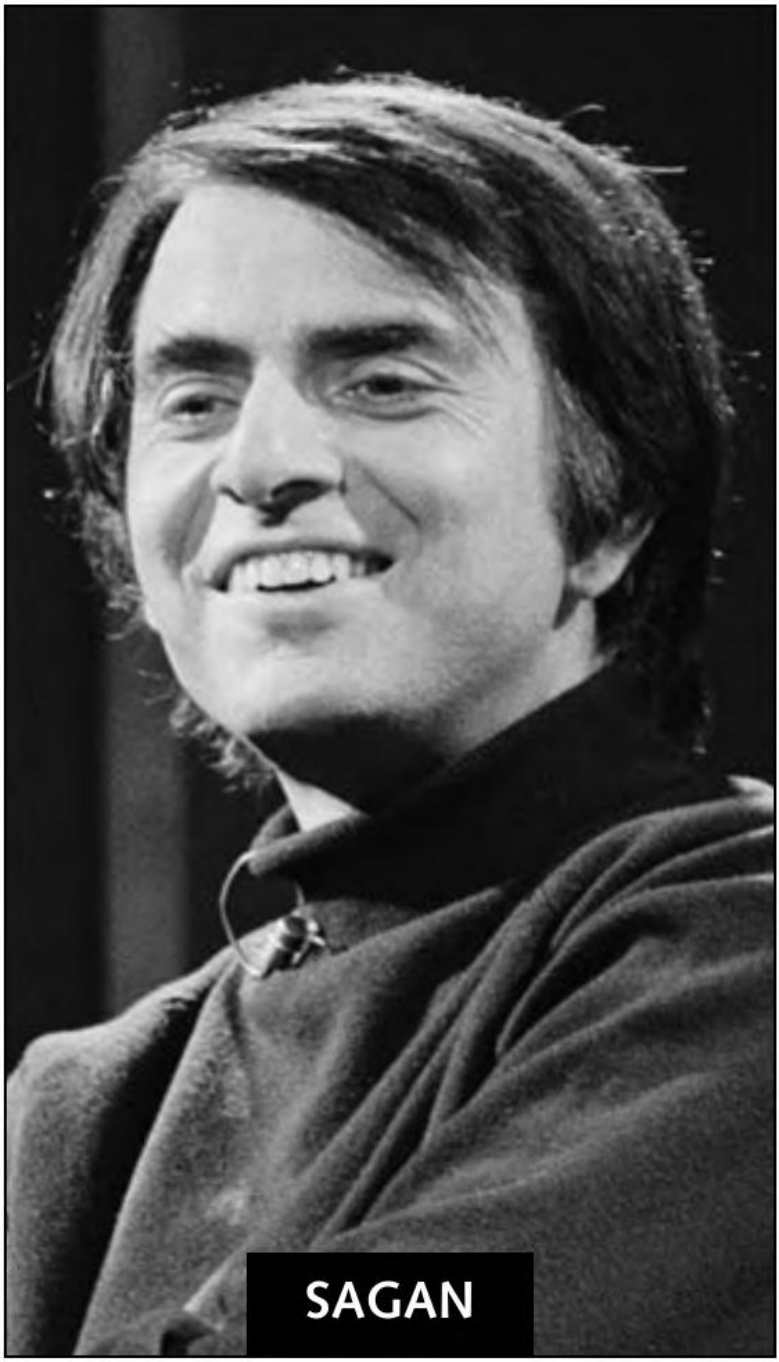
THE LILY PRINCE, KNOSSOS

CHAPTER 18 Minoan DNA Shows Northern European Origins

or the first time in history, geneticists at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute have obtained and analyzed the genomes of the founders of two of Europe's early civilizations. These ancient cultures, known as the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, existed during the Bronze Age, some 3,000 years ago. In an article posted in Science Daily on August 2, 2017: "The new analysis suggests that the Minoans and Mycenaeans share a great deal of their genetic heritage. ... Who these Bronze Age people were—the people who lived in a world dimly remembered in the poetry of Homer—has been a great mystery," explains Dr. David Reich, an evolutionary geneticist at Harvard Medical School. "We set out to investigate the origins of these ancient civilizations."

OF GREEK CIVILIZATION As Arthur Kemp tells us: “The Greek peninsula, and its northern borders, the Balkans, had previously been settled by the original Old European peoples during the Neolithic Age. These peoples had created the Old European civilizations, which were some of the most advanced in Europe at the time.” From 5000 B.C. onward, massive invasions of Indo-European tribes, striking westward from their homelands in the Russian steppes, began to descend upon Asia Minor, then the Balkans, northern Greece and finally the Peloponnesus. Soon Italy and the rest of Europe and the north were also subjugated by tribes of Indo-European-speaking Nordics from Central Asia. These invasions led to the collapse of the Old European civilization. However, this would not be the end of white European culture on the Greek mainland. In the second millennium B.C., an Indo-European group called the Mycenaeans invaded the Peloponnesus, and established the Mycenaean civilization. This period is what historians call the Homeric Age, so named because little is known about this epoch except what is gleaned from the epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey by the legendary poet Homer, who may have been an individual or a school or tradition of poets. It was the Mycenaean people who were featured in the epic poems by Homer, and they are considered the true predecessors of later Greek civilization. The Mycenaean culture traded with the Hittites, who were another group of Indo-Europeans that built a thriving civilization in what is now Turkey. The Mycenaean civilization established a presence on the western coast of what is now Turkey and extended their influence as far west as what is now Morocco and as far east as Syria. The coastal civilization in Turkey was

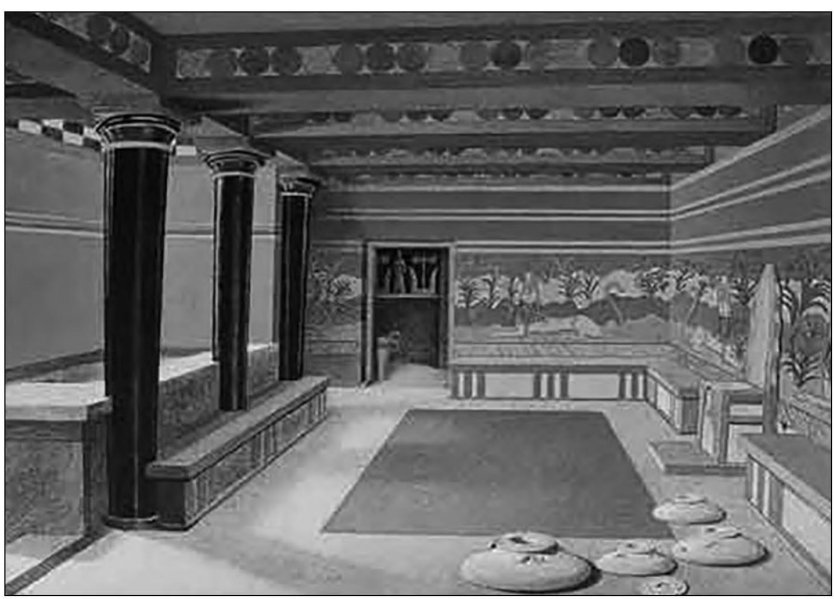
CHAPTER 18 | 237 known as Ionia, and it would become the center of the great tradition of free-thinking scientists like Thales, Democritus, Anaximander, Eratosthenes, Euripides, Aristarchus and many others. Pythagoras was also among them, though his teachings led to more to mysticism and esoteric forms of speculation than hard science. This is one of the earliest examples of Aryan accomplishment. In the book Cosmos, Carl Sagan (1934-96) wrote with regard to the great Indo-European scientific tradi- | tion of the Greek Ionians: SAGAN Between 600 and 400 B.C., the great revolution in human thought began. The key to the revolution was the hand. Some of the brilliant Ionian thinkers were the sons of sailors and farmers and weavers. They were accustomed to poking and fixing, unlike the priests and scribes of other nations, who, raised in luxury, were reluctant to dirty their hands. They rejected superstition, and they worked wonders. In many cases we have only fragmentary or secondhand accounts of what happened. The metaphors used then may be obscure to us now. There was almost certainly a conscious effort a few centuries later to suppress the new insights. The leading figure in this revolution were men with Greek names, largely unfamiliar to us today, but the truest pioneers in the development of our civilization and our humanity. (Sagan 1980, 176) Anaximander concluded, according to Sagan, “that human beings arose from other animals with more self-reliant newborns: He proposed the spontaneous origin of life in mud, the


SAGAN

 first animals being fish covered with spines. Some descendants of these fishes eventually abandoned the water and moved to dry land, where they evolved into other animals by the transmutation of one form into another. He believed in an infinite number of worlds, all inhabited, and all subject to cycles of dissolution and regeneration." Thus, we see both the theory of evolution and the idea of life on other worlds thought about and written on 2,600 years before Charles Darwin and H.G. Wells ever lived. Sagan was not only Jewish but was a textbook Marxist and believed that the prospering of Ionian science was due to the flourishing of its diversity. But this was far from a diverse community by today's standards. Ionia was a Greek settlement, a strictly white Indo-European community, with contacts with Persian and other Indo-European-speaking and white communities throughout the Mediterranean, Middle East and north Africa. One cannot apply the free flow of ideas among brethren of the same race as applicable to the type of cesspool of false ideas and counterculture seen in North America, Europe and throughout the white diaspora today. But nevertheless, in 450 B.C. there flourished a Greek physician named Empedocles who became the forerunner of modern white racialism. As Sagan noted: Some accounts claim he identified himself as a god. But perhaps it was only that he was so clever that others thought him a god. He believed that light travels very fast, but not infinitely fast. He taught that there was once a much greater variety of living things on the Earth, but that many races of beings "must have been unable to beget and continue their kind. For in the case of every species or race that exists, either craft or courage or speed has from the beginning of its existence protected and preserved it." (Sagan 1980,179)

CHAPTER 18 | 239 By this statement, Empedocles is trying to explain the adaptation of organisms to their surrounding environments, Empedocles, like Anaximander, anticipated Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, but also the idea of protecting and preserving one's race and identity, which is also clearly described in the above quote. Anyone who does not think the white world contributed to our global civilization, need only start by looking at the Greeks. According to Arthur Kemp in March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race: "Mycenaeans are regarded as the forerunners of the classic Greek civilization. They left a magnificent city at Mycenae, whose most famous inhabitant was King Agamemnon. Mycenae was sacked and destroyed in 1100 B.C. by an invasion of another Indo-European tribe, the Dorics." (Kemp, 31) ORIGINS OF THE MINOAN CIVILIZATION OF CRETE In a recent study, researchers analyzed ancient DNA from human remains discovered on the Greek island of Crete, not far from the famed palace of Knossos discovered by the British archeologist Sir Arthur Evans. Most archeologists and scholars until 2013 continued to support the non-European model for the origin of Minoan civilization. This stated that the culturefounding population of Crete, which had been considered Europe's first true civilization, was believed to have come from Africa or the Middle East, anywhere but mainland Europe. An earlier study of Minoan DNA conducted in 2013 had put an end to this never-ending controversy. According to BBC News, scientists analyzed the DNA of 37 individuals from burials throughout the island of Crete. These burials were thought to date to the middle of the Minoan period—around 3,700 years ago. The study focused on mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) from the teeth extracted from skeletal remains. This type of DNA is

 ee tT One of the many restored rooms of Knossos shows gorgeous frescoes. passed down unchanged from mother to child. They then compared the mtDNA with that of over 130 populations worldwide. The end result was that their DNA matched not with African or Semitic peoples, but with Western and Northwestern Europeans. The closest matches were Sardinia, Iberia, northwestern France and Scandinavia—not Africa, Canaan (Israel) or the Middle East. This new evidence now suggests an alternative racial origin for the Old Europeans or Pre-Aryans, as Marija Gimbutas called them. By examining the DNA of human remains on the island of Crete, which archeologists class as one of the chief Old European civilizations, it now appears that the Pre-Aryans were not of a different racial stock from the Indo-Europeans at all. Further studies done on DNA samples taken from North America to the Central Asian steppes indicates one fact: At one time the white race was the dominant force on planet Earth, and



CHAPTER 18 | 241 An exterior portion of the Palace of Knossos and a pair of large “bull's horns. that our seemingly impending demise has been in the works since the beginning of our racial history. Hitler pointed out that since the first stirrings of human civilization, it has been the Jews, and the Jews alone, who have maintained their true grip on world history. It is now time that we take control of the world ourselves and put the Jew in his place now and forever. Hitler pointed out that a victorious Jew would be “the funeral wreath of humanity.” I mentioned that the white racial presence extended as far as Japan. There were, in fact, Aryan-speaking Nordics in Japan and parts of the Pacific that do not exist today. Now little remains of the once dominant Caucasian populations that thrived there. However, the power and intensity of Caucasian artistic and technological brilliance, at least in China and Japan, still exists today, and those cultures owe such accomplishments to a lost Caucasian race.

Images of the Minoans: Advanced White Culture % . . ‘ a. 3 . | Se PE eae Yes, the ancient Minoans were white. Above, the “Saffron Gatherers” fresco depicts three well-coiffed Minoan women. Below, a trio of daring Cretan bull jumpers are shown in a fresco from Knossos. ee cee ; . Saal,

CHAPTER 18 | 243 The white race manifests itself in many different cultural, religious and linguistic forms. The inherent biology of the white race, with its superior intellect and a profound creative power, is the product of tens of thousands of years of human evolution. The sequencing of the Minoan genome from Crete shows, for the first time, that the Minoans were of Nordic racial heritage, and that is undeniable. More importantly, it shows that Nordic peoples had contact with the Mediterranean world in ancient times, a fact that has been suppressed by academia and the Jewish Marxist establishment for well over a century. That is a significant find, as it opens the doors for further research that will undoubtedly reveal that many of the civilizations of our ancient past, thought to be indigenous or the product of non-whites, were not only white in origin, but born from Aryan-speaking Nordic invaders. It now seems that the white race itself is the proverbial spark that started all human effort and civilization.

Above, the Callanish Stones were erected on the Isle of Lewis in the late Neolithic era, and were a focus for ritual activity during the Bronze Age. Below, part of the impressive megalithic complex found on the islands of Malta.

CHAPTER 19 Did Ancient Nipens ’S Build the Eart

Megalithic Structures? he medieval Danish historian Saxo Grammaticus insisted that giants must have once existed, because only they, with their awesome strength and superhuman capabilities, could have built the dolmens, menhirs, massive walls and other structures that are strewn across Western Europe. The idea of a vast megalithic culture that once dominated much of Europe in the remote past is taken up by the author Paul Dunbavin in his book Atlantis of the West. For Dunbavin, the megalithic structures of Europe are not just simple creations built by a Stone Age culture, but the sophisticated handiwork of an advanced and ancient race, possibly the Atlanteans. (Indeed, Britain was once named Albion, after a Titan king of Atlantis.) Dunbavin believes that Atlantis lies beneath the Irish Sea and was submerged in 3100 B.C. when a comet struck Earth, causing the Earth’s crust to shift and thus shrinking some of

 the existing landmasses, including those in and around ancient Europe. (Dunbavin 2003) Located on a rocky promontory near Sissian in Armenia is the profoundly ancient site of Zorats Karer, also known as Karahunj, which has been dubbed the Armenian Stonehenge. It dates to approximately 7600-4500 B.C., and as such, is probably older than any stone circle in Europe. The rocks of this circle are quite large and extremely heavy. Extensive research carried out by Paris Herouni and Elma Parsamyan of the Biurakan Observatory has led them to conclude that the site was dedicated to the Armenian Sun god Ari in that some of the stones mirror the brightest star of the Cygnus constellation—Deneb. Tellingly, some old Armenian folktales tell of a distant epoch when the Sun god Ari ordered a fallen race of giants to move the immense blocks of stone to the site and construct it. (Note the similarity between the name of the Sun god Ari and "Aryan" and also the correlation with the Aryan Sun god myths.) The question of whether Zorats Karer could be the oldest observatory of its kind in Eurasia, if not the world, was taken up by Oxford astrophysicist Mihran Vardanyan. He agrees that this site was no doubt an ancient observatory, but also suggests that it may well have been an ancient necropolis: The most commonly accepted theory about the meaning of Karahunj is that it is an ancient burial ground, or necropolis—a place to act as a bridge between the Earth and the heavens in the cyclical journey of the soul involving life, death and rebirth. The necropolis thesis is certainly true, for after our initial investigations of the central circle, it is clear the site was aligned to the Sun, most likely aligned to the Moon and—what is really exciting, possibly even some stars or planets—owing to the placement of small holes drilled through the monoliths and aimed at the horizon. It is these holes which make this exceptional megalithic site unique out of all similar European sites. (Vardanyan 2011)

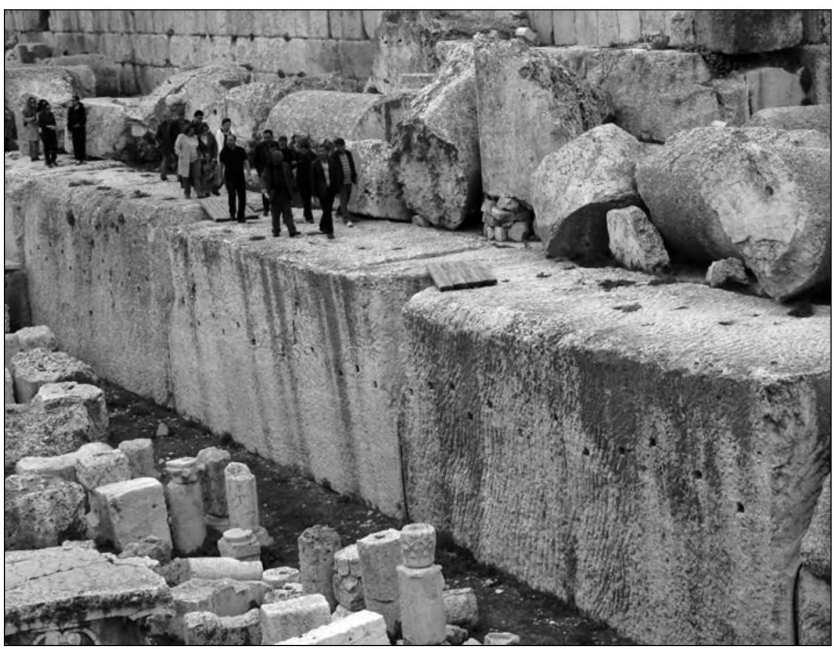
Scientists are still trying to unlock the mysteries of Karahunj, an impressive megalithic construction in what is now Armenia. Above, standing stones are shown to the right, and some kind of chamber—possibly with solar alignments—is shown to the far left. Below, another view of Karahunj megaliths. =

 One of the most intriguing aspects of the stones at Karahunj is the circular holes cut through many of them. Other stones viewed through these holes at the right time of year may align with stars, the Moon and/or the Sun. In December 2010, the popular History Channel documentary series Ancient Aliens featured Zorats Karer on episode 14, “Unexplained Structures.” The show linked Herouni and Parsamyan’s Deneb theory with the discovery of three hundred exoplanets by NASA’s Kepler planet-finding satellite within the Cygnus constellation. (History 2010) This connection, without a doubt, is truly sensational and demands further investigation. In the post-Flood period., a mass migration of ancient Aryan tribes moved south from the Caucasus and into the plains of southern Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia and into Lebanon, and across to Africa to settle in Egypt and Libya. Today, the populations of the Earth are often perceived as the same today as they were thousands of years ago. This is not the case. Populations are in a constant state of transformation and racial

 struggle. Arthur Kemp, Rhodesian race expert and author of the book March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race, noted this reality. He explained that based on anatomical and genetic evidence extracted from tombs and human remains, archeological evidence and depictions found in sculpture and relief paintings, and references in ancient writings of Egypt, the Near East, Iran and India, evidence clearly suggests these same regions were all predominantly white in ancient times and the remote past. One of the most ancient and archeologically significant megalithic sites built by ancient whites in the world is Baalbek, an ancient city which has been continuously occupied for thousands of years. Baalbek lies approximately eighty-six kilometers northeast of the city of Beirut in eastern Lebanon. The origin of the name Baalbek remains a mystery. It may derive from the Phoenician term Baal, which simply means “lord” or “god.” Recent genetic analysis of Phoenician remains has shown a European origin, mostly of an Old European background with some Nordic admixture. The name was later applied to a Semitic sky god that predominated throughout the ancient Near East. According to ancient mythology, Baalbek was actually the birthplace of Baal himself, and it is highly probable that Baal was the central figure in a trinity of gods venerated at the site—including his son, Aliyan, and his daughter, Anat. Baalbek, this most enigmatic of holy places, is one of the Near East’s preeminent Roman and pre-Roman temple sites, the object of study by archeologists and historians the world over. In 1898, a German expedition there claimed to have discovered no evidence of occupation prior to the Roman period, despite other claims suggesting a very ancient habitation of the site. Recent archeological finds have supported the latter idea, for in a deep trench at the edge of the Jupiter temple platform, pottery dating to the Seleucid era (323-64 B.C.) as

 Above is the at least 1,200-ton “Stone of the Pregnant Woman," which is still attached to the bedrock. Most scholars believe that it was being quarried originally by the Romans, but that is ludicrous. Nowhere else in the Roman world are there other such large blocks of stone. well as Roman era remains (64 B.C.-312 A.D.) were discovered. During both the Seleucid and Roman occupations, the town surrounding the immense religious monument was known as Heliopolis, the “City of the Sun,” and the Sun god Jupiter was the focal point of the shrine. (The Roman god Jupiter had overtaken and supplanted the Greek god Zeus, and replaced the earlier god Baal, who incidentally shared some common characteristics with Zeus and, subsequently, Jupiter.) Archeologists now agree that Baalbek is more than nine thousand years old, with continual settlement dating from the Neolithic Age to the Roman Iron Age. Surrounding the site are massive walls built with twenty-four monoliths, weighing some three hundred tons each. The tallest wall, on the western flank

CHAPTER 19 | 251 Shown are some of the massive blocks at the Baalbek site, some weighing 800 tons or more, many bearing original tool marks. These stones were used by the Romans as the foundations for their own structures, but nobody seriously believes the Romans originally crafted and then moved these humongous rocks into place. of the temple site, contains what is known as the trilithon, a row of three stones, each 19 meters long, 4.3 meters high, and 3.6 meters broad, cut from solid limestone. Each stone weighs approximately eight hundred tons. Even with today's technology, moving them into place would be a tremendous architectural accomplishment indeed. According to David Hatcher Childress: Large numbers of pilgrims came from Mesopotamia as well as the Nile Valley to the Temple of Ba'al-Astarte. The site is mentioned in the Bible in the Book of Kings. There is a vast underground network of passages beneath the acropolis. Their function is unknown, but they were



 possibly used to shelter pilgrims, probably at a later period. How then was Baalbek constructed? Ancient Arab writings explain that the first stages of Baalbek, including the trilithon and other massive stone blocks, were built following the Great Flood at the mandate of King Nimrod, by a “tribe of giants.” (Childress 2000) Again, we see the same giant motif, lending credence to the race of giants theory. How could so many disparate cultures in so many isolated locations all around the world arrive at the same supposition that giants were responsible for building the great megalithic monuments of prehistory? Seeing that these accounts were created by later non-white or non-Aryan sources, the presence of tall, technologically superior beings would be remembered as giants from the perspective of their technologically lacking ancestors. It was the Aryans who then gave this culture to their descendants. The fact that the ancient Aryans were a mobile, and dominant race, has led to these stories appearing across the globe, in many different cultures and religions. Further, many of these seeming non-white cultures, deep in their ancestry have hidden white origins. It is this innate power, this ability as founders of culture and civilization, that the Jews have forever lamented over for not being that themselves. It is this vindictive jealousy, which is typical of the Jewish attitude to all whites, that is driving their genocidal war against us. This battle has stretched over for many thousands of years. It is up to the generation of today, and the generations to come, to stop this war from lasting much further. One fascinating story concerning Stonehenge is a twelfthcentury account written by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his work Historia Regum Britanniae, also known as The History of the Kings of Britain. Geoffrey maintained that the rocks of Stonehenge were healing rocks that had been imported from Africa and

 that they had immense curative properties. Collectively called the Giants' Dance, Stonehenge had, according to Geoffrey, originally been constructed on Mount Killaraus in Ireland. The fifth-century Arthur-like figure Ambrosius Aurelius, at the behest of Merlin, designated Stonehenge to be instead a monument for the knights who perished fighting off Saxon incursions. Thus, the king dispatched Merlin, Uther Pendragon, and fifteen thousand knights to Ireland to capture the monument and bring it back to Britain. The knights slew seven thousand Irish warriors, but were unable to move the rocks with ropes and brute force. Then something very strange happened. Using the power of sound, Merlin dismantled the stones and transported them through a dimensional rift directly to Salisbury, where they were reassembled using levitation. Ambrosius Aurelius then died and was buried within Stonehenge, which is also known as the "Giants' Ring of Stonehenge." Until recently there has been no accurate method for pinpointing when the stones were quarried and erected. However, a new dating method known as chlorine-23 has now been developed. Recent attempts at using this new method on Stonehenge have revealed that the monument, far from being only 4,500 years old, as is maintained by current academia, in actual fact dates to 25,000 B.C. Mainstream scientists have rejected these figures and, subsequently, do not consider this method of dating to be reliable. However, the method is deemed to be highly accurate. (Except when it contradicts what the establishment wants to believe as opposed to what the facts clearly point to!) In rebuttal, established academicians claim that the proponents of chlorine-23 themselves are merely seeing what they want to believe, in a total reversal of the truth.

There were clearly multiple racial stocks on Easter Island. Above are shown statues of several “Long Ears” wearing red stone headresses. Was the megalithic-building ruling class of Easter Island composed of red-haired Caucasians?

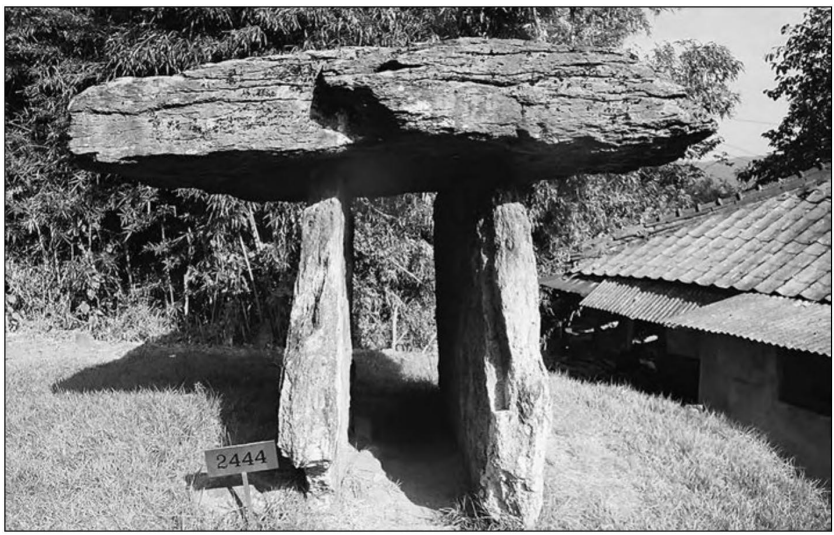
CHAPTER 20 Ancient Caucasians of the Pacific

raham Hancock explains his initial interest in prehistoric underwater archeology in chapter 28 of Underworld, entitled “Maps of Japan and Taiwan 13,000 Years Ago?” In the opening paragraph he writes: “It was the submerged structures of Japan that first awakened me to the possibility that an underworld in history, unrecognized by archeologists, could lie concealed and forgotten beneath the sea.” (Hancock 2002) Since the book’s release, Hancock has become the world’s most outspoken proponent of investigating sunken ruins in an effort to learn more about possible lost civilizations. Many anomalous structures scattered around the world bear the signature of Aryan racial design. Notable ones to mention are the sunken city beneath the Gulf of Cambay off the southwest coast of India, the ruins found off Cuba, and finally, and most important, the underwater pyramids of Yonaguni, Japan. All of these structures, except those found off of Cuba, are known to have been above water within the past thirteen

 thousand years, during the last ice age. In the earliest times, the prehistoric inhabitants of Japan, the Jomon, developed a sophisticated material culture. The Jomon were not of typical East Asian descent; they were protoCaucasoid, fair skinned with prominent noses and full, lightcolored beards. Many other similarities link them to other primitive people in the Americas and ancient northern Europe. Although their society was primitive by the standards of later times, they were the first culture on Earth to develop pottery, according to mainstream theorists. Examples of this technology date back to 16,000 B.C. This was a time when many of the submerged structures of Yonaguni would have been above water, and if they were in fact built by human hands, this would have been the time that their construction was under way. Some of the figurines from later in the Jomon period depict what appear to be humanoid creatures with space suits, including helmets, or even, in some cases, underwater breathing apparatuses. Erich von Daniken noted this in several of his books, including his most famous, Chariots of the Gods? His intent was to point directly to ancient aliens, but I'd rather think that in the distant past humans were more inventive than they are now, and that there were civilizations deep in antiquity, perhaps of terrestrial origin, whose technology and cultural sophistication far surpassed our own. The Jomon even possessed, though cruder in construction, megalithic technology; several stone circles built by them are known to exist. Without a doubt, Japanese culture is graced with a rich mythological heritage. In 712 A.D. this wealth of myth and legend culminated in the first written chronicle of Japan, known as the Kojiki. Many stories in this manuscript told of horrendous earthquakes and conflagrations. There were entire ages when the world was ruled by the gods. During this mythical age of gods and empires, the Jomon were the dominant race

CHAPTER 20 | 257 A diver is shown exploring the underwater Yonaguni structure. It is hard for many to believe that Mother Nature made these hard-edged terraces. of the Japanese islands. The modern legacy of Japan's underwater ruins dates to 1987. On a clear and windy spring day, dive-master Kihachiro Aratake headed out to explore. Shortly after entering the sapphire blue water of the East China Sea, he began searching for unique formations that would prove interesting. Suddenly, he was confronted with an enigma. Right before him was what appeared to be a massive stone monument, rising some twelve meters from the ocean floor. Aratake said when he looked at it for the very first time he thought of the pyramids of Egypt, such as the stepped pyramid of Saqqarah, or those of ancient Mesopotamia. He felt that some noble race must have built these awesome ruins, for some divine reason. He called this initial site Iseki Point, or "Monument" Point. Aratake's initial discovery was 73 meters long, 27 meters wide, and 14 meters high. (Joseph 2005, 172-77) But this wasn't the only relevant discovery. Additional sites were also

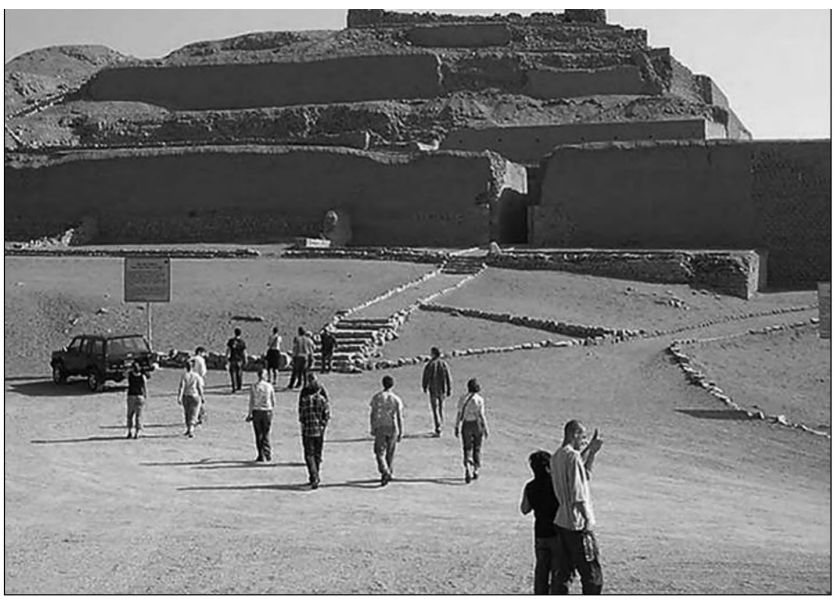
 The Gochang Dolmen of Korea. This type of dolmen is so similar to ones found across northern Europe (and other world sites) many believe it was crafted by some long-lost megalith-building white culture—not ancient Asians. located from the small island of Yonaguni in the southwest, to Okinawa and a considerable swath of the surrounding territories. Two of these locations were Kerama and Aguni, approximately 500 kilometers away. Hancock had an opportunity to investigate these locations early on in his scuba-diving career. As Hancock reports, for a number of years the divers at the island of Aka, in the Kerama group some 40 kilometers west of Okinawa, have talked about a series of submerged stone circles at a depth of some 30 meters. Other structures very close by show evidence of being cut and worked by human hands. The preeminent structure at Kerama is the "Central Circle." Resting at an approximate depth of 27 meters, it has a diameter of 20 meters. Other features include the "Small Center Circle" and the "Stone Circle," the latter of which has an enormous diameter of about 150 meters. (Hancock 2002, 10)



CHAPTER 20 | 259 Off Aguni Island, they've discovered what appear to be stone shafts built by human hands. Hancock writes: As they are lined with small blocks, there is little doubt that these shafts are man-made. The largest and deepest has a diameter of 3 meters and reached a maximum depth (below the summit of the sea-mount) of about 10 meters. Others are typically 2 to 3 meters in diameter with a depth of less than 7 meters. A few are narrower and shallower. One has a subsidiary chamber cut sideways into the wall of the main shaft. (Hancock 2002, 10) In 1996, Ken Shindo, a local Okinawan dive-master, told Graham Hancock a fascinating story of an anomalous underwater structure near the tiny fishing community of Yonaguni, Japan, the southernmost island of the Japanese chain. Shindo explained that he had been working with Prof. Masaaki Kimura, a marine seismologist of the University of the Ryukyus. He outlined several basic points regarding direct human intervention in the formation of the site. These include “traces of marks that show that human beings worked the stone. There are holes made by wedge-like tools called kusabi in many locations.” (Hancock 2002, 597) The structure is continuous from under the water to land, and evidence of the use of fire is present. Stone tools are among the artifacts found underwater and on land. Some tablets with carving that appears to be letters or symbols, such as what we know as the plus mark “+” and a “V” shape, were retrieved from under the water. (Hancock 2002, 598) These findings exist amid a cultural and mythological backdrop that seems vast, imposing, and incalculable. Frank Joseph is a scholar and author who has studied the matter of Japanese ruins extensively. In an article published in Atlantis Rising magazine in 1997, entitled “Japan’s Underwater Ruins,” he writes: “If, after all ongoing exploration here does

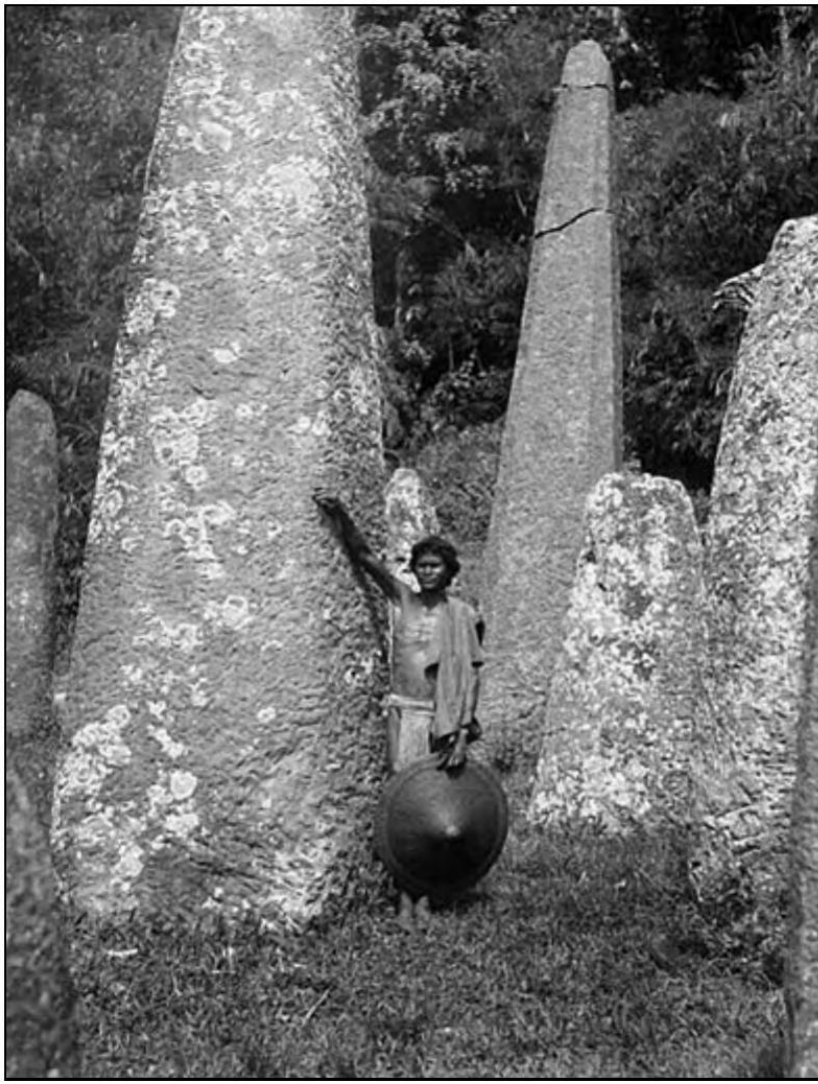
 indeed reveal more structures linking Yonaguni with Okinawa, the individual sites may be separate components of a huge city lying at the bottom of the Pacific." (Joseph 2005, 172) Joseph wholeheartedly believes in the significance of this discovery. It is possible that in time his belief in a once-vast Pacific motherland will prevail. With the enormous advances in archeology and independent research, confirmation may yet take place. However, the concept of a sophisticated civilization in the Pacific is in part a product of his hyperdiffusionism. Joseph writes: Okinawa's drowned structures find possible counterparts at the eastern limits of the Pacific Ocean, along Peruvian coasts. The most striking similarities occur at ancient Pachacamac, a sprawling religious city a few miles south of the modern capital at Lima. Although functioning into Inca times, as late as the sixteenth century, it predated the Incas by at least 1,500 years and was the seat of South America's foremost oracle. Pilgrims visited Pachacamac from all over Tawantinsuyu, the Inca Empire, until it was sacked and desecrated by the Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro's high-spirited brother, Hernando, with 22 heavily armed conquistadors. Enough of the Sun-dried mud-brick city remains, with its sweeping staircases and broad plazas, to suggest parallels with the sunken buildings around Okinawa. Two other pre-Inca sites in the north, just outside Trujillo, likewise share some leading elements in common with the overseas, undersea structures. The so-called Temple of the Sun is a terraced pyramid built two thousand years ago by a people known as the Moche. More than 100 feet high and 684 feet long, the irregularly stepped platform of unfired adobe bricks was formerly the colossal centerpiece of a city sheltering thirty thousand inhabitants. Its resemblance to the structure found at Yonaguni is remarkable. Joseph 2005, 174)

 The ancient Pachacamac site, a sprawling religious city in modern-day Peru, contains the structures most closely resembling the underwater Yonaguni site.. Others such as Robert Schoch—although open to differing theories of civilizations that are now submerged—consider at least a few of the known examples, including Yonaguni, to be naturally formed. Regarding Yonaguni, Schoch writes: As far as I could determine, [the monument was] composed entirely of solid "living" bedrock. No part of the monument is constructed of separate blocks of rock that have been placed into position. This is an important point, for carved and arranged rock blocks would definitively indicate a man-made origin for the structure—yet I could find no such evidence. During my initial two dives of September 1997 I was unable to determine, even in a general way, the stone of which the Yonaguni Monument is composed. This was due to the fact that the surfaces of the



 People on Nias Island in Indonesia are shown moving a large megalith to a construction site somewhere around 1915. Were they taught this tradition by ancient whites thousands of years earlier? rocks are covered by various organisms (algae, corals, sponges, and so forth) that obscure the actual surfaces. I believe that this coating of organic material tends to make the surfaces of the Yonaguni Monument appear more regular and homogeneous than they actually are. This, in part, enhances the impression that this must be an artificial, man-made structure. (Schoch 1999) Schoch has often suggested that such natural geologic formations could have been utilized or modified by humans during that above water period. He says in Voices of the Rocks: Possibly the choice between natural and human-made isn't simply either/or. Yonaguni Island contains a number of old tombs whose exact age is uncertain, but that are clearly very old. Curiously the architecture of the tombs is much like

CHAPTER 20 | 263 that of the monument. It is possible that humans were imitating the monument in designing the tombs, and it is equally possible that the monument was itself somehow modified by human hands. That is, the ancient inhabitants of the island may |; have partially reshaped or enhanced a natural structure to give it the form they wished, either as a structure on its own or as the foundation of a timber, mud or stone build- Gia rata ing that has since been de- A Toraja man of Indonesia stands between several conical megaliths, circa 1935. stroyed. It is also possible that the monument served as a quarry from which blocks were cut, following the natural bedding, joint and fracture planes of the rock, then removed to construct buildings that are now long gone. (Hancock 2002, 599-600) Yonaguni rests as a significant testimony to the ingenuity and antiquity of a lost white race whose passing continues to speak to us, even now. Despite the passing of what amount to tens of thousands of years, we are still captivated by what these ruins ultimately represent, and what they have endured over the millennia. It is up to us as members of the white race to further identify them as icons of our people, and maintain their link to us, and to secure that connection for the decades, centuries and millennia to come.



An Iroquois chief poses with a much shorter European-American. Clearly the Algonkian Indians of North America's eastern woodlands are racially much different than the Mongoloid tribes of the Midwest and West. Did ancient Caucasians mix with these Indians to create a new breed of “giant” humans?

CHAPTER 21 Legends of Aryan ‘Giants’ he Basques of southern France and northern Spain are perhaps the most ancient people alive in Europe today. Their bloodline goes all the way back some 40,000 years, according to genetic profiling begun in the late twentieth century, to the continent's first modern population of Homo sapiens, the Cro-Magnon. Part of the evidence for this is the fact that they are truly a unique population, with no known linguistic, cultural or genetic relatives anywhere else in Europe. The Basques have a unique mythology as well. According to Basque accounts, giants are responsible for constructing one of the most enigmatic series of stone monuments in Western Europe, Carnac in Brittany, France. According to David Hatcher Childress: “Carnac holds the greatest concentration of megaliths in the world. Conservative estimates claim that megaliths were being erected here by 5000 B.C., [over] 7,000 years ago. They may be much older.” (Childress 2010) Francis Hitching, in Earth Magic, believes there must have

 been a central sighting megalith for observing moonrises and moonsets. Indeed, the whole series of structures seems to be a vast astronomical observatory, one of the only structures viewable from space, as if to speak to a race of extraterrestrial giants saying, “Here we are!” Childress writes: Much of the gigantic astronomical observatory is probably under water. Many of the megaliths along the Brittany coast are apparently submerged. Many famous sites actually lead into the water, and some megaliths can be seen at low tide when they are barely above the surface. If indeed Carnac is far more ancient than mainstream scholars believe, then perhaps these are concrete proof of the forgotten age of giants and their prehistoric megalithic technology. Maybe these sunken ruins were above water prior to the flood. Indeed, as Childress adds: “Many of the long lines of standing stones at Carnac and around the Morbihan Gulf were apparently built when the geography of Brittany was quite different.” Thus, its pre-flood existence may have in fact already been confirmed. Based on these few examples alone, it is clear that our ancestors did, in fact, have contact with other, more “advanced” Earth-born cultures, which in my opinion either directly constructed prehistoric megalithic structures or influenced their building by handing down superior technology to our ancestors. We can conclude that the link between giants and ancient flood myths is universal, and that the giant race is also invariably linked to immense building projects such as seen with the Arab Adites. We are beyond the point of saying that there is “some” truth behind these legends. They are in fact a categorical reality. [The Ahd-al-Jann builders were themselves described in Bedouin folklore as a tribe of the Adites, remarkably skilled architects and builders who raised great stone monuments. Even today, rural Saudi Arabian tribes refer to any ancient ruins

 Although Ferdinand Magellan's accounts of the 10-foot-tall giants of Patagonia were probably exaggerated, the fact remains that the Indians of that region are much larger in stature than other South American Indians and even the less statuesque Caucasians of the Mediterranean and the Iberian Peninsula. Above, one of Magellan's sailors gives a Patagonian “giant” some bread. of prodigious size as buildings of the Adites.—Ed.] In 400 B.C., the Greek poet Homer wrote, “On the Earth there once were giants.” According to Genesis (6:4), “There were giants in those days; and also, after that, when the sons of God came into the

 = = > An artist's rendering of the giant Philistine Goliath battling David, with the scene taking place in a Medieval setting and period garb. daughters of men, and they bore children to them: the same mighty men, who were of old, men of renown." In the fifth book of the Pentateuch, the biblical narrative speaks of a giant sarcophagus: "For only Og, king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron. ... Nine cubits was the length of it, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of aman." (Deuteronomy 3:11)." The Hebrew amah or amot (commonly translated as "cubit") is generally, if not universally, accepted at seventeen inches. As such, Og's iron bed would have been 12.9 feet long and 5.8 feet wide. The Old Testament also describes one of the most famous giant encounters ever: "And there went out a champion from the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, whose height (8.6 feet)

 was six cubits and a span (nine inches) ... and he was armed with a coat of mail; and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels (more than 150 pounds) of brass ... and the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam; and his spear's head weighed 600 shekels (about 20 pounds) of iron." (Samuel 1-4:7) Greek myth was also populated by giants. In their most common form, they were known as the Gigantes. Eons ago, they attempted to overthrow Zeus and the other gods of Mt. Olympus, but ultimately failed. They were grotesque creatures, huge humanoids, with snake-like legs. A Greek saga, the Argonautica, described the giants in the following manner: "Their bodies have three pairs of nerved hands, like paws. The first pair hangs from their gnarled shoulders, the second and third pairs nestle up against their misbegotten hips." The 7th century B.C. mythographer, Hesiod, stated that the Titan Kronos, wielding a sickle, severed the genitals of his father, Uranus, allowing drops of fresh blood to trickle down to Earth Mother Gaia, who became impregnated, and thereafter gave birth to the Erinyes (Furies), the "great giants, shining in their armor and holding long spears in their hands." Hesiod describes them as "great," but they are often not huge at all, instead in possession of unusual strength and hubristic aggression. The Gigantomachy is the giants' primary myth, and relates a war with their main opponents, the Olympian gods. This was perhaps the most widely depicted struggle in Greek art and literary tradition. The giants bombarded the gods with boulders and the flaming trunks of burning trees. An oracle foretold how the gods themselves would be unable to finish off the Giants, but, if aided by a powerful mortal, the task could be completed. That hero was Heracles. It is important to understand that the Gigantes were not the only large beings in Greek mythology. The gods themselves were giants. Unlike the Gigantes, they were blond haired, fair

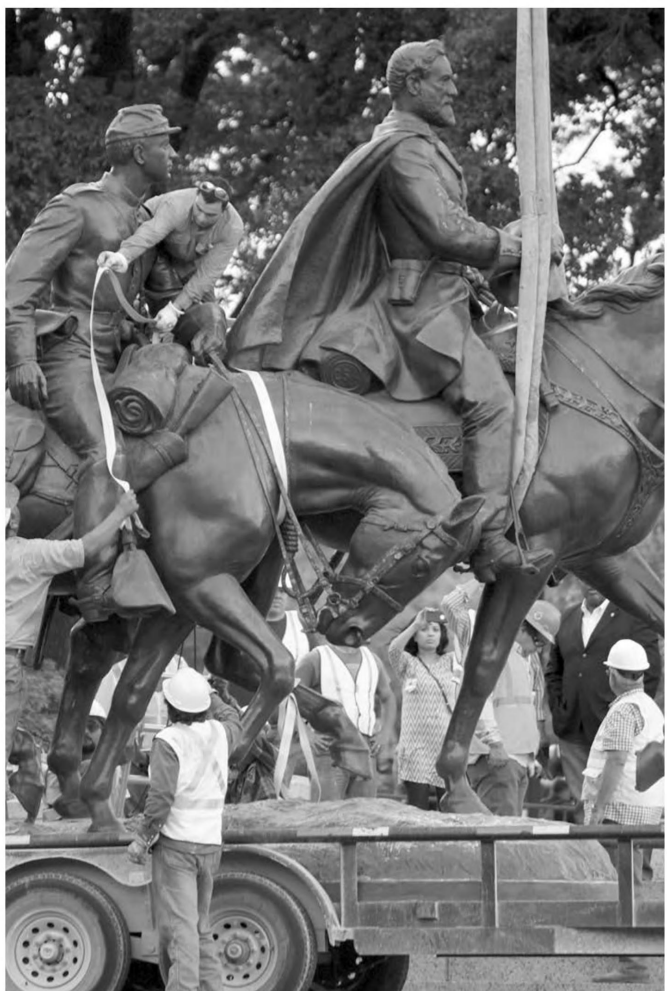
 skinned and highly Nordic in appearance. Their description is consistent with Hindu sacred texts. The Daitya were equivalent to the Titans in Greek mythology, including Atlas and the other kings of Atlantis. Worldwide traditions speak of ancient Caucasians, some depicted as giants, others of normal stature, that long ago prevailed in areas long deemed to have been the sole domain of non-European peoples. Non-Western giants appear throughout Indo-European mythology. The Sanskrit Daitya were water giants cited in the Vishnu Purana and the Mahabharata, the most ancient and highly revered of Hindu sacred texts. The Daitya were equivalent to the Titans in Greek mythology, including Atlas and the other kings of Atlantis. Some of the earliest, surviving, written and oral accounts tell of fierce, light-skinned peoples, who were once the central force of a lost civilization. Science writer Terrence Aym described a series of events in two unpublished articles dealing with the presence of giants in ancient America. He also wrote of several encounters between European explorers and various, giantsized, Caucasian aborigines in Central and South America. The Paiute tribe of present-day Nevada tell of an ancient war they waged against a primordial race of white, red-haired giants. The Indians called these imposing Caucasians the Si-Te-Cah, a name referencing tule, a fibrous plant that the giants used to construct assault rafts. According to tribal lore, this race was already living in North America when the ancestors of the Paiute arrived 15,000 years ago. Although today's scientific dogmatism dismisses such traditions as sheer fantasy, Aym states such perennial accounts cannot be so easily discarded. The physical remains of extremely tall, Caucasian peoples have been found on almost every continent. Across North America, dozens of sites yielding oversized human bones were excavated, including those in Virginia, New York state, Michi

 gan, Illinois, Tennessee and Arizona. Hard, scientific evidence supporting the Paiute folk-memory of a war with giant, redhaired Caucasians first came to light in 1924 at Nevada's Lovelock Cave. Some ten thousand years ago, a massive, fresh-water body, called Lake Lahontan, covered the region. It was beneath this vast body of water that the original cavern was positioned and remained submerged until the lake eventually dried up. According to Paiute accounts, the giants practiced cannibalism, as did early Neanderthals, whose campsite remains include human bones marred with butcher-marks. In the Paiute version, the giants stood 12 feet tall, perhaps an exaggeration of a naturally tall, Caucasoid race. In any case, the Indians' ancestors pursued the giants into a cave, where the giants took sanctuary and continued to resist their enemies. The cave entrance was stuffed with dry bush, then ignited to smoke out the giants. Those who emerged were immediately overwhelmed and slaughtered, while any remaining inside died of smoke asphyxiation. Tribal legend became archeological fact in 1911, when outsized human remains were found in Lovelock Cave. These included two mummies; one was said to be a 6.5-foottall female, the other a male, supposedly more than eight feet tall. Both were red haired. Scattered haphazardly around them was a profusion of arrowheads, testimony to the massacre mentioned by the Paiutes. A 16th-century mestizo chronicler, Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl, wrote: In this land called New Spain, there were giants, as demonstrated by their bones that have been discovered in many areas. The ancient Toltec record keepers referred to the giants as Quinametzin; and as they had a record of the history of the Quinametzin, they learned that they had many wars and dissensions among themselves in this land that is now called New Spain. They were destroyed, and

 their civilization came to an end, as a result of great calamities and as a punishment from the heavens for grave sins that they had committed. Western European explorers, such as Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, Desoto and Commodore John Byron, grandfather of the famous poet Lord Byron, all submitted reports of having personally encountered living giants in the Americas. A welldocumented sighting by Magellan occurred in 1520 near the harbor of San Julian, Mexico, where he and his crew confronted a red-haired giant allegedly standing nearly 10 feet tall and with a "voice like a bull." Later, Magellan learned from natives that the giant belonged to a neighboring tribe. Remarkably, Magellan's logs claim that he and his mates captured two of these living giants and brought them aboard ship for transportation to Europe. Neither survived the voyage, however, and both were buried at sea. Numerous earthworks associated with red-haired giants dotted the Midwest from as far south as Tennessee and north into Wisconsin. Most were obliterated by early 19th-century farmers. According to Frank Joseph in Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America, "The Mound Builders stood out like aliens in the midst of tribal America's far more multitudinous native population." It seems clear, then, that an actual race of red-haired giants dominated our continent during prehistory, perhaps thousands of years before the ancestors of today's "Native American" Indian arrived over the Bering Strait. For several decades the dominant alternative theory was the ancient aliens had visited Earth in the remote past and seeded human civilization. What if this is not the correct scenario? What if our legends of a great and powerful race of beings who created our species and ruled as the ancient gods were true? But what if they were not extraterrestrial, but clearly

 terrestrial in origin? We know from the examination of the human genome that around 100,000 years ago there was a mass extinction of humans that nearly ended our existence. Prior to this disastrous event, we maintained a 13% level of diversity; humans now have a mere 1%. That means all the obvious differences among our people are a mere 1%, and that difference is obviously staggering. So what of 13%, what unique forms and varieties of humans existed then? This author maintains that there was a lost race of giants, a very humanlike subspecies or species that for some reason went extinct but heralded a new age on Earth and secured the dawn of the human race and established the basis of its civilization. In spite of genetic mapping and the fossil and geological record, virtually nothing is known of these primordial times. Could it be possible that a long established, superior race and civilization once graced this planet? Ancient Vedic texts speak of civilization going back many hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years. It is likely that our myths are not the concoctions of primitives, or the mere maunderings of a foolish, archaic race looking up to ancient, non-Terran aliens as their gods. What if the true story of our origins and an explanation to all the world's mysteries had been right here on Earth from the beginning, a mystical genesis that was so very simple our own overworked intelligences never quite comprehended how simple and obvious it really was? The gods and giants of legend, who created and ruled over this planet and our infant race, were all along the gods, goddesses and supernatural beings of myth. Our myths were not untrue concoctions, but quite real.

THE STATUE OF ROBERT E. LEE IS SHOWN BEING REMOVED IN DALLAS



THE STATUE OF ROBERT E. LEE IS SHOWN BEING REMOVED IN DALLAS

AFTERWORD BY ARTHUR KEMP A Time of Challenge & Hope for Whites PART I: THE GREAT REPLACEMENT t is with a certain sense of irony that present-day observers of the world and its races note that there have never before been so many Europeans in existence—but that never before have Europeans been so close to extinction. There is no point in hiding from the realities. The phrase “Great Replacement” is often used to describe what is happening. It means exactly what it says: the replacement of the white race in its historic homelands through mass Third World immigration. Here in 2019, if this process is left to run its course, whites will plummet to minority status in most Western European states, North America, Australia and New Zealand within the next 40 years. In the United States of America, for example, according to official U.S. Census Bureau predictions from March 2018, the

 United States is set to become majority nonwhite by 2045.1 During that year, the U.S. Census Bureau said, "'Whites' will comprise 49.7% of the population in contrast to 24.6% for Hispanics, 13.1% for blacks, 7.9% for Asians, and 3.8% for multiracial population." Because nonwhites as a group are younger than whites, the minority white tipping point comes earlier for younger age groups. The census projections indicate that for youth under 18—the post-millennial population—nonwhites will outnumber whites in 2020. For those age 18-29—-members of the younger labor force and voting age populations—the tipping point will occur in 2027. By 2060, the census projects whites will comprise only 36% of the under age 18 population, with Hispanics accounting for 32%. This prediction uses the infamously inaccurate federal definition of "white," (which is "a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East or North Africa," and includes "Arab, Lebanese, Palestinian, Algerian, Moroccan, and Egyptian").? In addition, there are anywhere between 7 and 12 million Jews in America, according to Delia Pergola at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.' All of this means that the actual number of whites is sure to be even less than the official statistics claim. A 2018 report by the Center for Immigration Studies which analyzed new data from the US Census Bureau's "2017 American Community Survey" (ACS), showed that the nation's im1 "The U.S. Will Become 'Minority White' in 2045, Census Projects; Youthful Minorities Are the Engine of Future Growth," William H. Frey, Brookings, March 14, 2018. ? "The White Population: 2010," 2010 Census Briefs, United States Census Bureau, September 2011. 3 "How Many Jews Live in the U.S.? That Depends on How You Define 'Jewish'," Emily Guskin, The Washington Post, February 23, 2018.

 migrant population (legal and illegal) had reached 44.5 million —the highest number in US. history.* The "sending" countries with the largest increases in the number of immigrants since 2010 were India (up 830,215), China (up 677,312), the Dominican Republic (up 283,381), Philippines (up 230,492), Cuba (up 207,124), El Salvador (up 187,783), Venezuela (up 167,105), Colombia (up 146,477), Honduras (up 132,781), Guatemala (up 128,018), Nigeria (up 125,670), Brazil (up 111,471), Vietnam (up 102,026), Bangladesh (up 95,005), Haiti (up 92,603), and Pakistan (up 92,395). As a result, the figures said, these foreign-born immigrants (both legal and illegal) comprised 13.7% or nearly one out of seven US. residents in 2017. In addition, there were a further 17.1 million U.S.-borm minor children of immigrants in 2017, for a total of 61.6 million immigrants and their young children in the country— accounting for one in five U.S. residents. In Western Europe, much the same scenario is unfolding. In Britain, for example, the number of nonwhite pupils in UK primary schools as of 2012 was 27.1% of the total in primary schools, and 23.4% in secondary schools.˚ At that rate of reproduction, nonwhites will be the majority of the population under the age of 21 in the UK by 2030. According to official statistics released by the UK government's Department of Education in 2010, white British children had already been effectively ethnically cleansed from most schools in greater London, Birmingham, Manchester and parts of South Yorkshire and East Lancashire, with no less than 1,755 institutions—or one out of nine schools across the country— now having majority "non-English speaking pupils." 4 "Record 44.5 Million Immigrants in 2017. Non-Mexico Latin American, Asian, and African Populations Grew Most," Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler, Center for Immigration Studies, September 15, 2018. 5 "Revealed: The One in Nine Schools Where English is Not First Language," Steven Swinford, Senior Political Correspondent, The Telegraph, January 31, 2014.

 Overall, given the mass nonwhite immigration into Britain underway since the 1960s, white British people will become an absolute minority in their homeland by 2066—at the very latest, and likely sooner.® As reported by Professor David Coleman, figures from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show that "at current immigration levels" (that was written in 2010), the proportion of the white British-born population will fall from 80% to 59% by 2051.' "On those assumptions the 'white British' population would decline to 45 million by 2051," Professor Coleman wrote. "Were the assumptions to hold, the 'white British' population of Britain would become the minority after about 2066." Importantly, he added that this was a "milestone that would be passed much earlier in younger age groups." Professor Coleman's point about the age-spread is of vital importance to understanding the full extent of the racial demographic replacement of white people. In 2014, for example, the median age in Britain was 40 years old, and some 58% of the population was older than that, according to official figures from the Office for National Statistics. This means that within the next 35 years, that is, by the year 2049, the majority of that population will either have died or be close to death—and the younger generations, which are, as Professor Coleman has pointed out, overwhelmingly nonwhite, will have replaced them. In other words, the racial demographic collapse will happen suddenly, as the older white population dies off—a factor ° "White Britons to Become Minority by 2066," Laura Roberts, The Telegraph, November 18, 2010. 7 "Uncontrolled Immigration Means Finis Britanniae," David Coleman, Standpoint, June 2016.

AFTERWORD | 279 which is being rapidly sped up by the increasing and ongoing nonwhite "immigration," as borne out by the fact that the white UK population was already only 79% of the total in 2011. In the Netherlands, the official Dutch Census Bureau (CBS StatLine) reported in 2018 that the total number of residents of the Netherlands stood at 17,081,507, of which 13,218,754 have a "Dutch background"—to use the official terminology.® Of those of "immigrant background" population, the Dutch census bureau claims that 2,173,723 have a "non-Western" background, made up of 391,088 Moroccans, 153,469 Antillean and Arubans, 349,978 Surinamese, 400,367 Turks, and 878,821 "assorted non-Westerners." To this total must be added the "first generation non-Westerners," which the census bureau puts at 1,199,972, and the "second generation non-Westerners," which the census bureau puts at 973,751. The census bureau claims that third generation "non-Westerners" are now Dutch and count them as of "Dutch background." This means that by the official record, there are 4,347,446 "non-Westermers" living in the Netherlands, or 25.45% of the population. When the third generation "non-Westerners" are added in, the figure will be even higher. These figures mean that the Netherlands is due to become a majority nonwhite country within the next generation. In France, economist and fund manager Charles Gave, writing for the think tank Institute des Libertes, pointed out that by 2057—at the very most—France and Western Europe (which he called "Old Europe") will have a majority nonwhite population with a Muslim majority.' "And so, within 40 years at the latest, it is almost certain that the majority of the population will be Muslim in Austria, 8 "Bevolking; kerncijfers," CBS StatLine, Netherlands government, October 30, 2018. ? "New World Order: Muslims to Be Majority in Europe Within Two Generations," Rowan Scarborough, The Washington Times, September 26, 2017.

 Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland," he wrote. "Again, these are not predictions but calculations, and I do not even call for new immigrants." The pace of replacement has since then been accelerated by the mass Muslim migration into France and other Western European states, either through regular legal processes or through fake refugees pouring into Europe from the Middle East and North Africa. "Our summer will be really over the day when demographics will change, simply because we will have become a minority in our own countries and the majority will no longer pay attention to 68-year-old jeremiads [mournful complaints], all of whose authors will be retired or dead," he wrote. "The immense news of the next 30 or 40 years will thus be the disappearance of the European populations, whose ancestors have created the modern world. And with these populations will disappear the diverse and complementary European nations that have made an immense success of the old continent for at least five centuries." In February 2019, the European Union's European Asylum Support Office (EASO) annual report for 2018 revealed that no less than 7,095,190 nonwhites from the Middle East and Africa had claimed "asylum" in Europe from the years 2006 to 2018." In Germany, the ongoing Third World "refugee" invasion will create a nonwhite majority in the 20- to 30-year-old age group within just four years, and a nonwhite majority within one generation, a statistical analysis based on official German census figures has shown." In Australia, the same pattern is emerging. In 2016, a fer0 "EU+ Asylum Trends, 2018 Overview," European Asylum Support Office, February 13, 2019. " Wahrheiten zur Flichtlingskrise," Adorjan FE. Kovacs, The European, December 28, 2015.

 tility map survey of Sydney, the most populous city in Australia, confirmed that immigration is allowing nonwhite Muslims from the Middle East to rapidly outbreed whites. The "fertility map," drawn up by social research company McCrindle, showed that many of the most fertile suburbs in Sydney are located in migrant clusters such as Lakemba, Auburn, Guildford, Punchbowl and Bankstown—all popular with "families of Middle Eastern background." The appearance of the report was timed with official projections that Australia's population would hit the 24 million mark next week, with the increase being almost solely due to legal nonwhite immigration from the Middle East and Asia. In New Zealand—often mistakenly thought of as a "white country," the 2013 census said that white Europeans made up only 74% of the population, with 14.9% being Maori, 11.8% "Asian," 7.4% "Pacific peoples," and 1.2% "Middle-Eastern, Latin American and African."'? Auckland, the largest city in New Zealand, which in 2018 had a population of 1.62 million (out of a total countrywide population of just under five million), was only 59.3% European in 2013.'* This is just a reflection of the way things are going in New Zealand, a reality which is underscored by the fact that the white population there has dropped from 90.6% of the total in 1966 to 74% in 2013. The "Great Replacement" is therefore no myth. It is a reality, and without intervention of some sort, it will lead to the destruction of white Western civilization and culture. 2 "Births Data —Sydney (2014)," McCrindle Research, January 13, 2016. 13 "Ethnic Group (Total Responses) by Age Group and Sex, for the Census Usually Resident Population Count, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses (RC, TA)," Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa, 2013 Census. 4 "Subnational Population Estimates (UA, AU), by Age and Sex, at June 30, 1996, 2001, 2006-18 (2017 Boundaries)," Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa, October 23, 2018. 15 "1974 World Population Year: The Population of New Zealand," Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED). 1974, p. 53.

 It is the defining crisis of our age, one which supersedes all other issues, and which will shape the future of the world. PART II: LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS The statistics and projections outlined above can—and should—be a sobering wake-up call to any white person with a shred of integrity or pride in their heritage, culture and race. The obvious question is then: What can be done to prevent this catastrophe? There are two "traditional" methods of changing the political direction of a state: the party political route or outright revolution and armed insurrection. THE POLITICAL PARTY ROUTE The party political route is most commonly suggested and consists of a group of concerned individuals forming a political party, then trying to take power through elections and the democratic process. Through this, they would aim to reverse immigration laws and institute a racially-based state. Practical experience, however, strongly militates against the successful prosecution of such an option. This is due to three factors: 1) The ever-increasing nonwhite populations are rapidly forming a voting bloc that has already, and will even more in the future, determine the outcome of "democratic" elections; 2) Vested interests such as the international Jewish lobby which effectively controls "democracies" through media conglomerates and, in America in particular, the election fundraising cycle. These vested interests are a sworn opponent of any sort of resurgent pro-white political movement; and 3) Finally, and most sadly, the increasing ignorance and apathy of large numbers of white people.

 1. The Influence of the Nonwhite Population Growth Upon Voting Patterns In Britain, a 2015 analysis from the UK government funded “Operation Black Vote” organization revealed that the number of nonwhite voters in 241 of the 650 seats in the British Parliament—and 168 of the most important marginal seats which decide the form of any government—are so large that they are now the deciding factor in the outcome of any election. The typographical error-ridden report from the “Operation Black Vote” organization is based on an analysis of the latest census figures and nonwhite numbers in Britain.'® Calling the nonwhites “Black and Minority Ethnic” or BME voters, the report stated: “This report has analyised [sic] the BME electorate; voters who will be aged 18 years and above at the 2015 general election. As the Methdology [sic] page explains, we have calculated this data on the basis of the population aged 15 years and above in the 2011 census.” Their analysis showed that: e In 241 constituencies (42%) in England and Wales, the “BME electorate” is larger than the 2010 majorities of the sitting MP when measured against the 2011 census and counting only the voting electorate. ¢ 168 seats equates to over a quarter (29%) of all constituencies in England and Wales. Therefore almost one-third of Members of Parliament can be voted in or out depending on the extent that they, and their party, appeals to BME voters. In practical terms this means that the Third World invasion of Britain has already reached such large proportions that it is now impossible to halt or reverse the flooding of Britain through any political party in the current democratic system. In the US, the growing nonwhite population is rapidly 16 “Power of the Black Vote in 2015: The Changing Face of England & Wales, Parliamentary seats and their voters,” Operation Black Vote, August 2013.

 having a similar impact on electoral politics. According to an analysis of the 2020 electorate produced by the Pew Research Center, “nonwhites will account for a third of eligible voters—their largest share ever—driven by long-term increases among certain groups, especially Hispanics.”!” The report then goes on to state the obvious: that all this bodes trouble for candidates who rely on white turnout to win (they used the example of Donald Trump, but it could be anyone). “The changing racial and ethnic composition of the electorate likely has political implications in part because nonwhites have long been significantly more likely than whites to back Democratic candidates,” the Pew Center report said. This effect—of nonwhite votes affecting the outcome of elections even when they are not an absolute majority—is therefore a widespread phenomenon. This is because nonwhites tend to vote as a racial group, but whites still split themselves up into “liberals,” “conservatives,” “moderates,” “socialists,” “capitalists,” and any of the other numerous divisions they can think up. This divided white vote means that it is nearly impossible for a party or an individual to accumulate 80% or 90% of the “white vote” needed to win. Even candidates like Donald Trump, who achieved a near miracle in the 2016 presidential election when he got 54% of American whites to vote for him, still saw 39% of whites vote for Hillary Clinton.'® The Clinton campaign, of course, drew 91% of the black vote, and 66% of the Hispanic vote. Together with the 39% 17 “An Early Look at the 2020 Electorate,” Anthony Cilluffo and Richard Fry, Pew Research Center, January 30, 2019. 18 “An Examination of the 2016 Electorate, Based on Validated Voters,” Pew Research Center, August 9, 2018.

 “white” vote, this meant that Clinton polled 65,844,969 votes to Trump’s 62,979,984—an absolute majority of 2,864,985 votes—almost all of this majority coming from urban centers densely packed with nonwhites on the East and West coasts. It was only the peculiarity of the Electoral College system which allowed Trump to win in 2016, but as the racial demographics continue to swing against whites, even that route will become increasingly impossible to follow. This pattern can also be seen at work in France. In 2017, France’s Front National candidate Marine le Pen won around 50% of the white vote in the second and final round of that nation’s presidential election. Le Pen polled 10,644,118 votes, a remarkable tally in itself, but not enough to beat Emmanuel Macron—a longtime Socialist Party member who resigned from that party in 2016 to pretend to be a centrist—who polled 20,753,797 votes, made up of a coalition of conservatives, liberals and communists and nonwhites. 2. The Influence of Vested Interests Upon the Political Process The existence of vested interests that control who is “allowed” to be elected, are legion. Perhaps the best example in the Ubited States was the 2012 Presidential election campaign run by Libertarian candidate Ron Paul. Paul, a long-serving U.S. Congressman, advocating policies which are nowhere near what is required to “save” America for the white race, proved to be extremely popular in the initial stages of his campaign, but his call to end all foreign aid—including the nearly $4 billion dollars the American government hands over to Israel in “aid” each year, earned him the undying hatred of the Jewish lobby. As a result, Paul was simply blacked out in the media,

 and, as reported by Politico in 2011, it was hard for voters to even know that he was in the running. “[F]rom the headlines and TV news coverage, it’s hard to tell he even showed up,” Politico wrote, adding that “most major newspaper headlines didn’t even mention his name in their reports. ... Nor was he anywhere to be found on the Sunday morning talk shows.” [°] Furthermore, Politico added, “Paul had disappeared from the prevailing narrative of the Republican primary race altogether, as consensus coalesced around the dynamics between [Michele] Bachmann, newcomer Rick Perry, and front-runner Mitt Romney.” It is true that the advent of Internet-savvy politicians like Donald Trump can find ways to partially sidestep this issue, but this does not get around the fact that Jewish lobby money is the key element in campaign financing in America. Most would-be candidates are completely reliant on donations from Jewish donors, as readily admitted by Israeli media.”° Given traditional Jewish hostility to any form of ethnonationalism espoused by white people (this despite Israel being an avowedly racial Jewish ethnonationalist state), it is hard to see how the cycle of vested interest control over the North American and European political process can be broken in time to avoid those regions being overrun by the Third World. 3. White “Apathy” and Its Root Cause While many commentators bemoan the “apathy” part of this problem, the reality is that, on average, the quality of white people—as a mass—is ever declining, which is the primary cause of the “apathy.” Few, if any, social scientists or anthropologists dare address “Paul supporters decry media neglect,” Keach Hagey, Politico, August 15, 2011. 70 “Israeli Billionaire Saban Biggest Donor to U.S. Politicians,” Itamar Eichner, Ynet News, January 23, 2007.

 this issue in the present-day, mainly because it is directly linked to the racial reality which links Intelligence Quota (IQ) levels with achievement, social status and social responsibility—the latter of which determines a group's ability to be "apathetic" about their future or otherwise. This is because the science of eugenics—the promotion of the best stock and the steady and humane reduction of the worst stock, of any species—has been deliberately suppressed among humans. This is ironic, because all animal breeders use eugenics as a matter of course, and would be aghast should anyone tell them this science is "invalid." Dog breeders, horse breeders, cattle breeders and others, all employ eugenics to breed up the best sort of sheep, the best sort of dog and the best sort of cattle. Put otherwise, no animal breeder would deliberately promote the worst sort of sheep, the worst sort of dog, the worst sort of cattle. But this is precisely what has been done with humans. The end result of the suppression of these two sciences: the link between IQ and achievement, and eugenics, is the following: The lowest elements of society—of any race—are always the part of that population that has the lowest IQ. This is apparent when one thinks of the "Bell Curve" spread of IQ among any population: the half of the population to the left of the center of the "bell" is the low IQ segment, who will never attain greatness in any intellectual field, and who lack the greatest social responsibility. This is because they do not have the inherent ability to achieve in these fields. IQ is, as all racially aware people know, genetic. It is, like all aspects of human inheritance—physical, character, personality etc—passed directly from parents to children. Put simply: Stupid people will have stupid children, and clever people will have clever children.

 This biological fact remains true no matter what the environment. If a clever person comes from a “poor” background, they can easily overcome this status and go on to achieve intellectual greatness simply because they are clever, irrespective of any “poverty-stricken” background. Look up the backgrounds of, for example, Alfred Nobel, Michael Faraday, Jacob Berzelius and Gregor Mendel, to name just a few. All of these world-changing intellectual greats came from dirt-poor backgrounds. Intellectual achievement and its allied traits—including social responsibility—are therefore a product of innate ability, and nothing else. Improving the environment will only help people achieve their innate, genetically-determined potential. It will not “transform” inherently low IQ people into achievers. A hyperbolic example will demonstrate this fact: It is possible to take a child genius and lock him in a cupboard for 20 years, and then, when he is let out, he is likely to be a blubbering idiot. But it is impossible to take a child with an IQ of 80, send him to MIT, and expect him to come out a NASA rocket scientist. There is also a clear link between “poverty” and IQ. The statistical average always shows that the lower the IQ, the “poorer” the environment in which those individuals find themselves. The classic work on this topic, by Professors Richard Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen, called “Intelligence and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations,” found that “population IQs are the major determinant of the wealth and poverty of nations in the contemporary world.””! This, together with the explicit rejection of the science of 21 “Intelligence and the Wealth and Poverty of Nations,” Richard Lynn, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, and Tatu Vanhanen, University of Helsinki, Finland, 2006.

 eugenics since the end of World War II, has meant that the policy of encouraging the reproduction of the best elements in society—at the expense of the worst—has been reversed. All across the Western world, this has led to the encouragement of the lowest elements of society to procreate through indiscriminate social welfare—while at the same time, the middle and upper classes of society have restricted their reproduction rates, most often due to financial pressure because they have to pay the tax which supports the welfare system. This system has become even more distorted with the addition of large numbers of nonwhites. According to the US. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, the number of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, or, as it is more colloquially known, "food stamps") users in November 2018 stood at 38,230,053.?? In the UK, government statistics show that 56% of all families receive welfare; and among white British, that figure is 58%.*3 This is the highest figure of any racial group in Britain. This is an astonishingly large number, and an indication of the problem: that the British "yob" element is being subsidized to breed at the expense of the middle and upper classes, who pay the tax and are actually working. In practical terms, this means that the lowest IQ element of white society is continually increasing as a percentage of that total population, while the higher IQ population is continually decreasing in size. This means that the average white IQ is continually dropping. Without intervention, this situation will eventually lead to the "lower" elements overwhelming the middle and upper classes, and the comedy cult movie Idiocracy will become a reality. 22 "Tatest Available Month December 2018, State Level Participation & Benefits," U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), March 8, 2019. 23 "Ethnicity Facts and Figures, Work, Pay and Benefits," State support, Department for Work and Pensions, December 3, 2018.

 Anyone who has taken the time to look at the white “yob” element in Britain (or the equivalent population in any white nation, be it the U.S., Canada or any European state) will quickly see the truth of this assertion: that the quality of whites has been steadily declining for decades. This in turn has led to a far lower level of social responsibility and “apathy.” It is therefore of little use bemoaning “apathy” among whites, when it is apparent that a great number of them are actually incapable of understanding any worldview beyond their immediate physical needs, beer choice or TV sports. It should be added at this point, just to make sure that the reader has not given up completely, that this inherent apathy does not necessarily mean that all whites are hopeless and beyond redemption. The mass turnout for Donald Trump’s 2016 campaign, although he himself was not what is needed for white salvation, was underpinned by an undeclared white consciousness—a first-ever in U.S. politics, and something which should give all racially conscious activists hope for the future. However, how far that incipient racial consciousness can be converted into a genuine movement to preserve the white race through the democratic political process remains dim, for all the reasons outlined above. This does not mean that the political party route should be ignored, even if only for the potential propaganda-spreading opportunities it affords, but rather that expectations should always be tempered with a stern dose of realism. REVOLUTION AND ARMED INSURRECTION The idea that armed insurrection and revolution can “save” the white race is a far-fetched fantasy based on an improbable belief that a guerrilla army of thousands can be raised in open revolt to “bring down the system.”

AFTERWORD | 291 Those tiny few who propose such a solution fail to appreciate that there is no popular will for such action, that the modern state surveillance and law-enforcement systems are far too sophisticated to allow such an event, and that times have changed since 1776. This is not to say that armed resistance has no role whatsoever, for, as Ragnar Redbeard wrote in his astounding work, Might is Right: “Behind all Kings and Presidents—all government and law, are army-corps and cannoneers—to hold the world in awe. And sword-strong races own the Earth and ride the Conqueror’s Car—and liberty has ne’er been won except by deeds of war.”*4 But this in itself carries a message: Because the state has the “army-corps and cannoneers” at this moment in time, they are the law. Should this situation change in the future, then, of course, the tables could be reversed. It might be so that in some stage in the future, when the U.S. or Western Europe has collapsed into Third World-overrun chaos, a fantasy “white guerrilla” army might emerge. This is, however, so far off and out of the frame of current reality that to even consider it, never mind bank on it, is foolhardy in the extreme. It can therefore be discounted as any serious option. With the above in mind, it is clear that neither of the two “traditional” routes of effecting political change—democracy or revolution—are going to realistically provide any solution to the racial crisis. PART III: THE SALVATION Activists who support white racial survival are going to have to think outside of the box. If the “majority” cannot be roused — for whatever reason—then it is necessary to go back to the draw74 Might is Right, or Survival of the Fittest, Ragnar Redbeard. Full unexpurgated edition, Ostara Publications, 2013, ISBN 978-1944247799.

 ing board and study the origin of peoples and nations. In this regard, it is of interest to note that the founding population of Europe—white Europe—was at best only a few hundred thousand strong. It is, of course, impossible to determine exact population numbers going back tens of thousands of years, but the sciences of DNA and archaeology can provide worthwhile indicators. A 2015 report published in the journal Nature Communications found that 64%—that is, almost two out of three— modern European men were descended from just three Bronze Age males.*° This astonishing conclusion was made after a research team from the UK's University of Leicester looked at the DNA sequences of 334 men from 17 European and Middle Eastern populations. They confirmed an earlier study from 2013, published in the journal PLoS Biology, which revealed that all modern Europeans living in neighboring populations share around 2-12 genetic common ancestors from the last 1,500 years, and upward of 100 genetic ancestors from the previous 1,000 years."° The implications of findings such as these—and there are many others—are significant. They mean that the white race is indeed a family, and that the European founding population was tiny—a few thousand, or maybe even a few hundred strong. Archaeological evidence backs this up. A report dealing with the replacement of European Neanderthals by Homo sapiens which took place about 40,000 years ago, compared the number of positively discovered Neanderthal settlement sites with the number of positively identified Homo sapiens sites during the transition from the Chatelperronian to the Aurig25 "Large-Scale Recent Expansion of European Patrilineages Shown by Population Resequencing," Nature Communications, Volume 6, Article number: 7152, May 19, 2015. 26 "The Geography of Recent Genetic Ancestry Across Europe," Peter Ralph, Graham Coop, PLoS Biology, May 7, 2013.

 nacian periods around 45,000 years ago.' According to those researchers, there are 108 identified human dwelling sites during the period, and only 30 Neanderthal ones. The density of tools and the number of animal remains used by modern humans was at least twice as many as those used by Neanderthals. The lead researcher in that project, Paul Mellers from Cambridge University, said that although the exact number of each population is nearly impossible to know, "there may have been several hundred Neanderthals in the area studied by the researcher, compared with several thousand humans."78 From these tiny numbers ("several thousand") the entire modern white European population sprang. This explains the close genetic interrelatedness of Europeans—but these facts have implications far beyond mere historical interest, as will be explained below. The United States of America provides yet another example of white fecundity based on a tiny population base. According to all official estimates, the white population of what became the Thirteen Colonies in 1620 was a mere 2,302 (the Virginia and Plymouth Plantation).* Given that the average sailing ship of the time could carry no more than around 100 colonists (the Mayflower, for example, had 102 passengers, excluding crew), it is clear that the number of white settlers during the 17th century could not have numbered any more than in the tens of thousands. The figures bear this out. By 1650, the number of white colonists stood at 50,368. Although a steady stream of colonists 2" "Tenfold Population Increase in Western Europe at the Neanderthal-to-Modern Human Transition," Paul Mellars, Jennifer C. French, Science, Vol. 333, Issue 6042, pp. 623-627, July 29, 2011. 78 "Humans' Sheer Numbers Enabled Europe Dominance 40,000 Years Ago," Oliver Renick, Bloomberg, July 28, 2011. 2° Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Chapter A: Population, William Lerner Chief, Statistical Compendia Staff, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1975.

 continued to arrive for the next hundred years, the real population growth in the Thirteen Colonies was from natural reproduction. This natural reproduction rate is remarkable: By 1690, the population stood at 210,372 people; by 1730 it was 629,445, and by 1770 it was just well over 2 million. This natural growth continued: By the time of the 1790 Census—the first official U.S. Census—the white population of the Thirteen Colonies stood at 3,199,357 whites (and 694,280 black slaves). This population growth was so remarkable that founding father Thomas Jefferson noted that the entire population of Revolutionary War America sprang from just 80,000 original colonists. What then, is the lesson to be learned from all of this? The answer is simple: The present-day white population of the world sprang from a tiny founding population. Following on from this, it is equally apparent that if a plan is developed whereby a core founding element is preserved, then it is easily possible to preserve the race. What is meant by a "founding core element"? The answer to this question has also been answered by DNA. In 2014, Dr. Cameron Smith, an anthropologist and prehistorian at Portland State University in Oregon, completed a report for the non-profit scientific organization Project Hyperion (which is a collection of scientists from around the world devoted to trying to find way to make interstellar travel a reality) °° Dr. Smith's report focused on the number of people that would be needed in order to make the survival of a human colony on another planet viable and which would avoid genetic 3° Estimation of a Genetically Viable Population for Multigenerational Interstellar Voyaging: Review and Data for Project Hyperion," Cameron M. Smith, Department of Anthropology, Portland State University, Acta Astronautica, Volume 97, April-May 2014, pp. 16-29.

 problems caused by possible inbreeding. We are not here concerned with Project Hyperion's still science fiction discussions of interplanetary travel. What is valuable is a present-day leading geneticist's evaluation of the number of people which would make a colony viable. According to Dr. Smith's study, a viable colony, which can form the basis of a regenerated large population, can be created with between 14,000 and 40,000 people. "Population genetics theory, calculations, and computer modeling determine that a properly screened and age- and sex-structured total founding population (Nc) of anywhere from roughly 14,000 to 44,000 people would be sufficient to survive such journeys in good health," Dr. Smith wrote. "A safe and well-considered Nc figure is 40,000, an Interstellar Migrant Population (IMP) composed of an Effective Population [Ne] of 23,400 reproductive males and females, the rest being pre- or post-reproductive individuals. "This number would maintain good health over five generations despite a) increased inbreeding resulting from a relatively small human population, b) depressed genetic diversity due to the founder effect, c) demographic change through time and d) expectation of at least one severe population catastrophe over the five-generation voyage." The implications of this finding are of great significance. They mean that a relatively tiny base population, properly selected and geographically isolated, can form the basis of a new colony and regenerated racial type—as long as a geographic area has been secured and established. This conclusion does not even take into account the possibility of human embryo and sperm freezing, artificial insemination, and other technologies which are already real and can be used to further boost population growth. The other significant implication of these population

 growth figures is that it also becomes crystal clear that the white race can “afford” to lose significant numbers of its present-day population—perhaps even a majority—before regeneration becomes impossible. This fact alone provides a realistic ray of hope in the fastapproaching racial cataclysm of the West. From the above, it is also clear that those who seek the survival of the European people do not have to concern themselves with “saving the entire white race.” In fact, it seems inevitable that huge numbers of whites are going to vanish, either through self-imposed childlessness, miscegenation or murdered by the growing nonwhite population’s more violent elements, but the statistics show that it is possible to lose significant numbers and still survive as a race—providing that a core is kept intact. That “core” will, by its self-definition, be those racially conscious whites who understand all the issues at stake. Keeping that core intact and safe should therefore be the priority of those seeking to avoid total extermination at the hands of the Third World. This can only be done in a geographic area that is the sole preserve of our race—in other words, an ethnostate or ethnostates. Those who are concerned about preserving the white race need to start with a realistic program of capturing a geographic area in which a healthy founding core population base can be established and preserved. There is a historical precedent for such a region: the state of Israel, which is nothing less than a racially based Jewish ethnostate. Israel is in fact the most successful example of an ethnostate, and while its unfortunate location in the Middle East is the cause of endless conflict, it does provide a “homeland” and “refuge” for Jews from all over the world.

 As long as an easily-defensible and defined geographic area is obtained, a founding population does not have to be millions strong. In fact, given current political and social conditions in North America, Australia, New Zealand and Western Europe, it is likely that any such state, once formally defined, will automatically attract numbers far in excess of what science tells is necessary to “start over.” The “hows, whys, and wheres” of creating such an ethnostate or ethnostates should therefore be the primary focus for those seeking to preserve the white race. It is a topic too lengthy—and too diverse—to be dealt with here, except to say that it will likely be a long-term undertaking, and will have to be adaptable to changing circumstances. However, given the time frames and circumstances faced, it offers the only real and viable answer to the threat facing the white world today. — ARTHUR KEMP Spring 2019

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